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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the Baltimore American.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

We have been permitted to examine a number of letters received by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, from distinguished members of the Virginia State Convention, and other prominent gentlemen of Virginia, from which we make the following extracts as indicative of the position that will be ultimately assumed by the Old Dominion.

The following extract is from one who stands high among the friends of the Union:

RICHMOND, March 26, 1861.—We have various shades of Union sentiment in our Convention. Some gentlemen stand on a platform so low, as it is termed, that they would not have Virginia leave the Union for any cause. Others are for demanding guarantees, and failing to obtain these, would dissolve our present connections. We have, however, I may safely say, a reliable majority of twenty-five to thirty-five, some say fifty, against any ordinance for immediate secession. This position we can securely maintain if not disturbed by extraordinary events, such as collision at Fort Pickens, &c.

Our present expectation is, to adopt a scheme of amendments to the Constitution—the Peace Conference propositions slightly modified—with a preamble announcing some general principles, call a Conference at Nashville or Frankfort of the slave States remaining in the Union, and submit them there for consideration, adjourn over until the fall and wait events. In the meantime we shall make the spring campaign a most active one on the issue of Union or Disunion, and carry the Legislative and Congressional elections as far as possible

We feel entirely masters of our position here if the Administration shall pursue a wise and pacific course.

I wish very much the Government could be prevailed on to withdraw from Pickens. It is of no use for national defence, and it would be a master stroke of policy.

The annexed extract is from one of the ablest and most eloquent members of the Convention, who has labored hard for the maintenance of the Union majority in that body:

RICHMOND, March 26, 1861.—I think the Convention will adopt Conrad's basis, the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations modified in some particulars. The proposition for a Border Slave State Conference will be adopted, against my decided convictions of *true* policy. No ordinance of secession can pass, and if it did, the people would vote it *down by* 50,000 *majority*.

The policy of the secessionists is to prolong the present embarrassed condition of the country, keep up the excitement until the people will be so fatigued and ruined that they think they will yield to their demands in the hope of obtaining repose.

The following is an extract from a letter from one of the most distinguishad sons of Virginia, a life-long Democrat, and holding high position in the State:

RICHMOND, March 26, 1861.—Information derived from leading and influential members of the Convention, confirmed by my own observation, leads me to the conclusion that the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations will be adopted.

Lincoln's Inaugural created considerable excitement for some days after its receipt, and we were very apprehensive that it would seriously damage the conservative party. It was, however, speedily succeeded by Douglas's speech, and the storm passed off, leaving our strength undiminished in the Convention and Legislature. Our friends are now firm and decided, and will press for early action in the Convention. I am entirely satisfied that the action of the body will be eminently patriotic and conservative, and in all respects worthy of the character and reputation of the Old Dominion.

In reply to your last inquiry, I give you the opinion of some of our most intelligent and well-informed citizens from different sections of the State. They agree that if the Convention were to adopt an ordinance of Secession the people would vote it down by thousands.

The Convention on Saturday, by a vote of 64 to 30, resolved to terminate the debate in Committee of the Whole on Thursday next, after which the Convention will proceed to vote on the propositions before it. It is thought the Convention will adjourn in about two weeks.

New Phase of Secession.—The papers of the day announce that Commissioners from the State of Texas (whether officially appointed or volunteering their services is not stated) are now present in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, for the purpose of urging their inhabitants to make common cause with the Seceded States. It is said that the Commissioners have issued a very earnest address to the people of these Territories, and that their appeal seems to have been well received. The narrative adds that the Commissioners were invited to attend a Convention, called to meet at Mesilla, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political crisis of the country, and it was confidently believed that its members would adopt some plan for carrying out the movement contemplated.

We are not apprized of the degree of credit which should be attached to these statements, but assuming their authenticity, they would seem to raise some new questions respecting the extent to which the "right" of secession may be pushed. Admitting that "sovereign States" may legitimately exercise this alleged "right" at their will and pleasure, without let or hindrance from any source whatever, does it equally follow that the people of the *Territories* may assume the like prerogatives? We believe the current theory on this subject among the "State rights Democracy" (the only class whose opinions are entitled to any weight in such high matters) proceeds on the assumption that the Territories belong to the Federal Government, as the trustee of all the States, and that the dogma of "popular sovereignty" has no place whatever in the premises, since the Kansas Nebraska bill has been officially pronounced by the late Democratic chairman of the Committee on Territories to be "a humbug." If, then, secession is purely the act of a "sovereign," and if no such thing as "sovereignty" is predicable of a Territory, we are at some loss to know how it is expected to justify the exercise of this "right" by the people of New Mexico and Arizona. Indeed the whole theory of *Territorial* secession is so much in conflict with the logic of the State-rights school on this point, that we hope its disciples would look with no complacency on the assumption of such a prerogative by the inhabitants of mere "inchoate States."—*National Intelligencer.*

RAILROAD MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

NEW MARKET, N. C., March 30, 1861.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Rail Road meeting was this day held at this place, and on motion Jesse Walker was called to the chair, and Joseph Newlin requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting—when Joseph Newlin offered and moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, By an act passed by the late General Assembly of North Carolina, to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company, placing as we believe, the building of this road within the reach of the sections of country which are interested in its accomplishment, and understanding that at a recent meeting of the Company, the amendment of said charter was accepted, and ordered a survey at the earliest day possible; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the building of this road as speedily as possible, and will do all within our power to aid the work to completion, and that we approve of a subscription to a reasonable amount, and on suitable condition, by the county of Randolph, to aid in the construction of said road.

Resolved, That we invite a survey of a route from the Coal Fields to some point near Buffalo Ford on Deep River, thence up said River via Columbia, Island Ford, Franklinsville, and Cedar Falls Cotton Mills, to some point near Diffie's Ford or the mouth of Hasket's creek, there crossing said River, thence the best route to the ridge dividing the waters of Cape Fear and Pee Dee Rivers, say to some point five or six miles above Asheboro', thence on or near said Ridge via New Market and Bush Hill to some point on the North Carolina Rail Road.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three, to render any assistance and give such information, as they may be able from time to time to do, to those who may be engaged in making the survey.

Which being read was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed A. U. Tomlinson, Joseph Newlin and Thos. K. Hanner, a Committee in accordance with the last resolution. And on motion of Joseph Newlin, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, requesting their publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JESSE WALKER, Ch'n.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Sec'y.

From the Ad Valorem Banner.

To the Union men of North Carolina.—Fellow-Citizens:—The question of Union or disunion has been, at last, distinctly made in this State by your opponents. The principles and purposes of these who assembled at Goldsboro' a few days since, mad with excitement and burning with rage at the recent decision of the people, and with hatred against that common government which was established by our forefathers; the principles and purposes of these men, I say, cannot *now* be mistaken. They are boldly proclaimed, and must be as boldly met. *They are determined not to submit to the decision of the People! They are resolved to precipitate North Carolina out of the Union, even if it has to be done by revolution and bloodshed in our midst!* You, the people of the State, have once spoken in thunder tones, for the Union, but *they* scout and scorn your voice, and proclaim that agitation and discord shall be the order of the day until you submit to their tyrannical demands and behests! Are you prepared for this humiliation? Will you cravenly submit? Are you disposed to forfeit your inheritance as freemen? If not, then I entreat you to arouse yourselves to action. Meet and organize for the coming contest. *You* are not the aggressors—not the agitators. *You* are satisfied with the voice and verdict of the people. Stand by it, I beseech you, with firmness and courage.

I propose that there be held, in the City of Raleigh, a Mass Meeting of the Union men from all parts of the State, *on the 4th day of July next*, (or some earlier day,) and that in the mean time Mass Meetings be held in each County and Congressional District for organization, and the appointment of canvassers, and to rouse up the enthusiasm of our people in defence of their rights against that band of disorganizers and agitators who are endeavoring to pull down the Government and Union, and destroy our peace. *What say you, fellow-patriots? Let your voice be at once heard.* A UNION MAN OF 1776.

Hillsborough Military Academy.—We are gratified to learn that the Institution is in a very flourishing condition; the number of Cadets, new and old, entered from the 6th of February to the 1st of April being 121.

Through the energy of the enterprising Superintendent, handsome and extensive buildings have been erected, arranged with special reference to the necessities and conveniences of a Military Academy. The main building is of brick, 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 230 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store rooms, surgeon's office, hospital, and Society hall. Two Literary Societies are in successful operation among the Cadets.

The standard of instruction in the Academy is intended to be of high order, and diplomas will be awarded only to proficients. The officers who officiate as instructors are, Col. C. C. Tew, Superintendent, Capt. M. Richardson, Capt. C. E. Lightfoot, Lieut. A. S. Gaillard, and Lieut. F. Schaller; all of whom, we have reason to believe, are able and efficient.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Destructive Fire.—The residence of our fellow-citizen, T. N. Alexander, Esq., six miles south of Charlotte, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday last, together with all its contents, save a Piano and his private papers. We heartily regret Mr. Alexander's loss. How the fire originated we are not informed.—*Charlotte Whig.*

The Idea of Coercion Exploded.—In order to show how utterly groundless the rumors of coercion are deemed by intelligent men at the South, we append the following extract from the Montgomery (Ala.) Daily Advertiser of the 28th instant, a leading secession journal, which, by a few facts and figures satisfactory to itself, explodes the fallacy of these apprehensions:

"How stands the case? The Federal Government has only 2,000 troops at the utmost to send to one point, and Gen. Scott would have the pleasure of knowing that those 2,000 were commanded by officers whose fidelity to Black Republican behests is at least questionable. The United States army has lost a third of the best and bravest of its officers. Four-fifths of the remainder are known to have declared that they would in no event be induced to meet their former comrades in battle array. The Federal Government has no arms, no ships, no money, no anything with which to wage a successful war. We have arms for every man in the Confederate States; we have no commerce to protect, for our carrying is to be done by English and French merchantmen, protected by English and French navies, far cheaper than it was ever done by the North, and we have an entirely loyal and faithful laboring population, who will, by their labors in the corn and cotton fields, enable us to send nine-tenths of our male population to the battle-field."

Texas State Convention.—The Texas State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy with but two dissenting voices.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* on the 25th ult., without referring the question of the adoption of the Constitution to the people.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1861.

☞ See Fourth Page.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The new Constitution of our Southern neighbors appears to be unsatisfactory to some of the people, and already propositions are made to amend it in many particulars. One distinguished member of the South Carolina State Convention, Mr. Middleton, said he could not support the Constitution. Another, Mr. Manigault, has proposed in that body five important amendments; and a third, Mr. Hutson, has proposed no less than nineteen amendments. The first were put on the calendar for the secret session; but the Convention refused, 60 to 94, to receive the others.

Mr. Manigault's objectionable points were—

1. In leaving open the door to the admission of non-slaveholding States into this Confederacy.

2. In adopting the basis of only three-fifths of the slaves in calculating the Federal population.

3. In granting to the Government of the Confederacy an unlimited power of direct taxation.

4. In making the prohibition to import Africans a Constitutional principle, and not merely giving to the Confederate Government the power to prohibit it as a matter of expediency, and not putting the Coolie trade on the same footing.

5. In continuing the Post-office monopoly in the hands of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Hutson's embraced these, and went further, to prohibit any free list in the tariff, so that there should be not even incidental protection; to provide that each State should be the judge of the constitutionality of laws; that the States should be allowed to keep troops, and to appoint all the federal officers within their respective limits, including the federal Judges; and that no State "should be hindered from peaceably seceding from this Confederacy."

But perhaps the most remarkable symptom of disaffection is the following:

Mr. D. F. Wardlaw introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the delegates of South Carolina, in the Southern Congress, in concurring in the election of President and Vice President of the Provisional Government, and in assuming to themselves permanent legislative power, and temporary executive power, was an audacious and dangerous usurpation of power not conferred by this Convention, and of the worst consequence, in the inauguration of a government, instituted on account of like usurpation upon the part of our late confederates.

Resolved, That while from motives of harmony and policy, we ratify and confirm the action of this Southern Congress, we feel bound to censure our delegates.

Resolved, That we recall our Delegates to Montgomery, and immediately proceed to the election of two Delegates at large from the State, and one Delegate from each Congressional district.

The Convention refused to receive these resolutions, 144 to 1. Mr. Wardlaw is a bold man.

On the same day when all this occurred (the third day of the present session of the Convention,) Mr. Rhett strongly opposed the idea of ceding to the Confederate States the property in the forts &c. within the State of South Carolina. "The question is, (said he,) shall we do it? I say no. I would hold them till doomsday, and never surrender them on earth."

Mr. Rhett has also offered the following ordinance, (which was read and referred,) to provide for a new secession in case of the admission of any non-slaveholding State into the new Confederacy:—

Whereas experience has proved that slaveholding and non-slaveholding States cannot live in peace under the same Government:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That should any State hereafter be admitted into the Confederacy of the Confederate States, which, by its constitution, does not tolerate slavery within its limits and provide for its protection by suitable legislation, the Governor of the State of South Carolina is hereby ordered, forthwith, to summon by proclamation the people of the State of South Carolina, to assemble in Convention, and he shall issue writs of election to determine the time and place of holding the same, and the time and place of the assembling of said Convention, conforming as far as they are applicable to the provisions of the act of the Legislature whereby this Convention was called.

That Vote.—Much has been said by our exchanges, especially those favorable to secession, relative to the vote in the Virginia Convention upon the Peace Conference propositions. They argue therefrom that the measure would be unacceptable to Virginia, and argue favorably for secession. It is well known that the majority report of the committee, which we have no doubt will pass the Convention, is based principally upon the Peace Conference propositions, removing some obscurities and ambiguous phraseology, with the additional propositions favoring a Border State Convention.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Those who found it advantageous to circulate the story that the Virginia Convention had rejected the Peace Conference propositions, 116 to 4, and argued thence that the Convention would have nothing to do with them, omitted another item which did not suit their purposes so well. The same Convention, on the same day we think, rejected, 78 to *none*, the Constitution of the Confederate States. We might argue thence that the Southern Confederacy had no friends in the Virginia Convention, but we should deceive our readers by so doing, as people have been deceived by the story about the Peace Conference propositions.

The facts are, that the Peace Conference propositions were moved as a substitute for the Committee's Report, *which embodies those propositions*, but provides also for a Border State Conference. Had the substitute prevailed, the Conference would have been lost. As it is, *both will pass.* In the same way, the Southern Confederacy Constitution came up as a substitute, and received *no* votes, though we all know that there are secessionists in the Convention, who desire to take Virginia into the Southern Confederacy.

We commend these items to the attention of the Wilmington Journal.

Not the least among the anomalous characteristics of the evil day upon which we have fallen is the spirit of rancor and intolerance with which honest differences of opinion are treated by political opponents. Gratuitous malevolence, combining with public discord, seems in some cases to have taxed its ingenuity in order to asperse and blacken the reputations of those whose only crime has been, at the most, an error of judgment. The vocabulary of abuse has been exhausted in order to furnish invective for the gratification of partizan spite and animosity, insomuch that the current disrespect for the obligations of truth has been only equalled by an impudent contempt for the rules of common decency.—*National Intelligencer.*

In no State are these sad truths more emphatically true than in North Carolina. The vilest slanders are uttered, and written, and printed, maligning the characters of editors and public and private individuals, who dare to think for themselves as to the rights and interests of their State. Two-thirds of the people think as they do, which ought to furnish some presumption to the minority that the two-thirds may possibly be right. But in proportion as the one-third is weak, is it virulent, vindictive, abusive, and slanderous. The shameless slanders published may be disproved by evidence as clear as a sun-beam, but what care the slanderers? They retract none of them, nor allow the injured individual to disprove them through the same vehicles in which they were perpetrated. On the contrary, the more clearly is the falsehood shown, the more cherished is it by its originators and circulators.

Something Wrong.—There must be something wrong in the vote cast in Randolph county for and against Convention. In 1856 Randolph cast for Bragg and Gilmer 1842 votes, in 1860 for Ellis and Pool she gave 2015 votes, in November for President she gives 1589, and in February 1861, six months later, on the question of Convention, they run up to 2511, showing a clear gain since August last of 497 votes. Now when we consider that the vote in August last was by far the largest ever polled in the State and that every county strained its full strength, we come deliberately to the conclusion that there is something wrong about the vote against Convention in Randolph, and we learn that respectable gentlemen of that county have so declared. We hope the matter will be sifted and then we shall have light on the subject.—*Newbern Progress.*

We copy the above for the purpose of endorsing the "hope that the matter will be sifted." Let the "respectable gentlemen of that county" go to work, and state *facts* as the results of their investigations, not vague suppositions, away down in Newbern, nearly 200 miles from the county of Randolph, of "something wrong" up there. Of course the names of all the 2511 voters were recorded and are lodged in the County Court Clerk's office, where "respectable gentlemen of that county," (and others too,) may have free access to them. There would have been something fair and honest, and practical too, in going to the Clerk's office and making a list of any illegal voters, if there were any such, and in having them indicted and punished. But that would scarcely have suited the purpose of the "respectable gentlemen of that county" who started such a story down in Newbern.

But the Progress itself shows, what every one has seen, that there are great variations in the number of votes given at different times in almost every county. If, between August and November, the vote fell off 426, why should the Progress be surprised that between August and February it should increase 497? We have heard, what perhaps the Progress has not, that the county of Randolph was more thoroughly canvassed, and the people more thoroughly aroused, at the late election, than ever before. They are attached to the UNION, and they felt that the Union was in danger.

But let us look at this matter in another particular—for it is a grave charge, and should be treated with a gravity due to the character of the citizens and officials of a North Carolina county justly noted for the integrity of its people.

We have not yet the particulars of the Census of 1860; but, turning to that of 1850, we find that Randolph county had 6864 free white male inhabitants, whilst Cumberland (now divided into Cumberland and Harnett,) had 6134 free white males. We think it likely, though it is mere supposition, that Cumberland and Harnett have increased in population, during the last ten years more than has Randolph. But at the last August election Cumberland and Harnett gave 2867 votes (taking the vote for sheriff in this county and that for Governor in Harnett.) This is 356 votes more than Randolph gave at the late Convention election. Yet ten years ago Randolph had 730 more white male population than Cumberland and Harnett.

Now if there is "something wrong" in a vote of 2511 in the more populous county of Randolph—that is as to white population—can everything be right in a vote of 2867 in Cumberland and Harnett? Is it wrong in a Whig or Union county to vote its full strength, and right in a Democratic county—we rejoice that we are not obliged to add a disunion county—to do likewise? We have indeed, in some of the contests heretofore between Whigs and Democrats, thought that there was a wonderful elasticity in the Democratic vote in Cumberland and Harnett, which seemed to be always equal to the occasion, but we never thought of charging that the votes had not been given. If we had thought so, we would have gone to the Court House and instituted the proper investigation—a course which we again respectfully recommend to the "respectable gentlemen" of Randolph.

A HOAX.—The following is published editorially in the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, and will doubtless deceive many ignorant persons. It is a shameful hoax, for every man of common intelligence knows that the President of the United States has issued no such handbill:—

Recruits Wanted.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal says handbills, of which the following is a copy, have been posted up in that city:

10,000 *Volunteers Wanted.*

Able bodied Tennesseeans can get employment at $8 per month, with jerked beef and crackers, in the ARMY OF COERCION, to FORCE their Southern brethren into Submission. None but Loyal Citizens to my Government and the UNION need apply. All good friends to the Union will not wait to be drafted for service in the government.

☞ For further information, apply to my beloved friends and AIDS, andy johnson and emerson ethridge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Com. in Chief U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1861.

Postmasters and other officials are directed to post up these bills in some conspicuous place where they can be read.

FIRES AT CHARLOTTE.—We learn from the Western Democrat of the 2d inst. that the citizens of Charlotte have been greatly and very naturally excited by a series of incendiary fires, five in number, between 2 P. M. of Friday afternoon and Monday morning last. The first was the stable of Wm. R. Myers, Esq. which was burnt, and along with it the kitchen of Mr. C. H. Elms, whose dwelling was saved by great exertions. The loss of both gentlemen was considerable; and Mr. Lafayette Alexander suffered some loss by removal of furniture from his dwelling near the fire. Next the stable of Mr. Wm. A. Cook was set fire to and burned. A few hours later, the Methodist Parsonage kitchen was fired, and was consumed, with some out-houses, and the smoke-house of Mr. John M. Springs. The Parsonage, and Mr. Springs' dwelling, and the new Methodist Church, were in great danger. Twenty-four hours after, the stable of J. C. Hand was burnt, with a quantity of provender and harness; and again by great exertions the fire was prevented from extending. It being reported that three men were seen running in a westwardly direction from town, about the time the alarm was first sounded horsemen and footmen immediately started in pursuit, but did not succeed in finding them. Before this fourth fire was fairly out, a barn of Mr. S. M. Blair was found to be on fire; and was destroyed. A man, answering the description of one of the three men mentioned above, was seen, by a lady and a little boy, running off taking to the woods. Scouts were immediately sent out to scour the country in all directions.

Our citizens, (says the Democrat,) as well they may be, are in a state of great excitement. Business generally, on Monday, was suspended, the stores nearly all closed, and every one on the alert. An extra patrol of about two hundred citizens, to act in concert with the Town-guard, was enrolled.

The Charlotte Whig states that several persons have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the above incendiary acts.

OF WHAT STUFF SENSATION STORIES ARE MADE.—The papers announced, about ten days ago, that a "reinforcement on a small scale" was to be made to the U. S. troops now stationed at the Arsenal in this town. We learn that the reinforcement duly arrived here some days ago, and consisted of one small man (or boy) the fifer to the company, who had been left behind, sick, when the company came to this place.

The "sensation papers" should notice this alarming attempt at "coercion."

The Forts at the South.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 1.—The President has made a requisition on all the Confederate States for 5000 additional troops for service at Fort Pickens. The contingents are as follows: Alabama, 1500 men; Georgia, 1000; Mississippi, 1000; Louisiana, 1000; and Florida, 500. No requisition has been made upon South Carolina, because your State has so large a force in the field before Fort Sumter.

The War Department is vigorously concentrating men and materials at various important points, and preparing on an extensive scale for defensive operations. Competent officers and agents have been despatched to the Indian frontier, and means will be amply and judiciously used to quiet the disturbances.

Advices received by the State Department from Washington give the most positive assurances that Fort Pickens will ultimately be given up.

Charleston Mercury's "own" correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is reported that the Pawnee has been ordered to Charleston to take off Major Anderson and his forces. This is not authoritative, but is stated upon apparently good information. It is now quite certain that Fort Sumter will be evacuated within a few days.

Fort Pickens, and those at Tortugas and Key West, will not be abandoned unless some new aspect of the case is presented. This may be relied upon.

The Southern Commissioners expect advices from Montgomery to-morrow, containing important instructions, upon which they propose to act as soon as the policy is ascertained. They fully expect that Fort Sumter will be evacuated some time this week, and have so advised Davis and Company.—*N. Y. Times's "own."* [*Italics ours.*]

Reported Seizure of Fort Marcy, New Mexico.—ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The Republican publishes a letter, dated Los Vegas, New Mexico, March 12th, detailing the seizure of Fort Marcy by a party of Americans and Mexicans, with Governor Rencher at their head; but late arrivals here, as well as the Santa Fe mail of the 18th, deny any knowledge of such movements.

From Texas.—Another Mexican War.—NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Later advices have been received here from Galveston, Texas, which say that Col. Ford had received intelligence from Mattamoras to the effect that Gen. Ampudia was advancing upon Brownsville with 3000 men.

Gen. Ampudia declares that Texas is part of Mexico and now the Federal troops are withdrawn is the time to retake it.

Col. Ford is preparing to receive him at Brownsville.

The New Loan.—WASHINGTON CITY, April 3.—Bids for the $8,000,000 loan were opened yesterday. The aggregate amount bid was upwards of $30,000,000. The rates ranged from 90 cents to par—the average about 93½ cents in the dollar. None were accepted below 93 17-100. The bids nearly all come from North of Baltimore.

Election of Senator in California.—FORT KEARNEY, April 2.—The Pony Express is in from California with intelligence to the 21st. Mr. McDougal has received the Governor's certificate of election as Senator, 56 votes out of 111 having been cast for him. Subsequently the clerk made affidavit that 113 votes were cast, and that Mr. McDougal lacked one vote of a majority. A committee were appointed to investigate the matter.

St. Louis Municipal Election.—ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The anti-Republican city ticket has triumphed by a majority of two thousand.

Cincinnati City Election.—CINCINNATI, Monday, April 1.—The city election passed off quietly. The entire Democratic Union ticket is elected by about 2,000 majority.

Appointments.—WASHINGTON, April 1.—Geo. Little has been appointed United States Marshal for North Carolina, and Peter L. Foy Postmaster at St. Louis.

From Texas.—NEW YORK, March 31.—The Daniel Webster has arrived. She reports having landed at Forts Jefferson and Tortugas companies L. and M., of the First Artillery, and at Key West companies F. and K. of the same regiment.

She also reports that the Indians were committing terrible havoc among the people of Texas, killing some and running off their stock. Major Sibley had chased some of the savages.

Cortinas was understood to be waiting the departure of the Texan troops from his vicinity to recommence his marauding operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

The Southern Commissioners and the Administration.—WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Commissioners from the Confederate States feel no uneasiness with regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter or the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, being fully satisfied upon both points. They are aiming to achieve a peaceful solution of difficulties by a speedy withdrawal of the federal troops from within the limits of the Confederacy. They are believed to be managing this complicated matter with great skill and ability.

Mississippi State Convention.—The State Convention there ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 78 to 7.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Confederate Loan Token.—The Savannah Republican announces with gratification, that the banks of that city have taken five hundred thousand dollars of the loan authorized by the Montgomery Congress.

The Wisconsin Personal Liberty Bill to be Repealed.—The Madison Patriot informs us that a bill repealing the Personal Liberty Bill of Wisconsin has passed the State Senate, and will undoubtedly pass the House.

The Public Debt.—The total indebtedness of the United States government on the 7th of March last, was $74,985,299, including the various issues of treasury notes and the loan negotiated in February. The new loan will increase this amount to eighty-three millions in round numbers. About twenty-seven millions bear five per cent. interest and mature in 1871 and 1874; the remainder bears six per cent, excepting the last issue of treasury notes, which was taken at various rates, the highest being twelve per cent. The whole of these, amounting to nearly fifteen millions, fall due the present year.

Presbyterian General Assembly (O. S.)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will hold its next meeting in Philadelphia, commencing Thursday, the 16th of May. The Assembly will be opened with a sermon by Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly.

Later from Europe.—The Africa from Liverpool has arrived, bringing dates *via* Queenstown to the 17th.

The London Times ridicules the idea of the Confederate States effecting a loan after the Mississippi repudiation.

The surrender of Messina (Sicily) is unconditional. There are five thousand prisoners and three hundred cannon.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 58,000 bales, of which 9,500 were on speculation, and 11,000 for export. The market opened slightly lower, but closed at last week's quotations; estimated sales of Friday and Saturday 25,000 bales, closing bouyant, and fully ⅛d. higher. Stock in port 907,000 bales, including 750,000 bales American. Rosin steady at the opening at 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d., but the demand increased, and the market closed at 4s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s.

Later.—The Borussia, from Southampton, with dates to the 18th ult., has arrived. She reports Cotton advanced ⅛ to ⅛d., and large sales on Monday.

Two Days Later.—The New York has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

The sales of Cotton for two previous days reached 32,000 bales. All qualities have advanced ⅛d. to ⅛d., closing active and buoyant. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed quiet. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine, no quotations given.

Extraordinary Legislation.—The House of Delegates had under consideration, from Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, until six o'clock, *yesterday morning*—a short recess intervening—the resolutions from the Senate concerning the guns at the Bellona Arsenal, about which so much excitement, for purposes of party capital, has been engendered for several days past. The yeas and nays were taken innumerable times, on all sorts of questions, motions, points of order—the object being to postpone action. As Easter Sunday opened upon the pious legislators, they carried their point by a small majority—securing concurrence in the resolutions of the Senate with an amendment.

Richmond Whig.

The following from the Whig shows up the humbug:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 28th, 1861.

Dear Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 26th inst., for which please accept the thanks of this Department.

No order has been given for the removal of the guns at the Bellona Foundry to Fort Monroe.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
SIMON CAMERON.

J. M. MCCUE, Esq., Richmond, Va.

The Revolution in Hayti.—By an arrival at this port from Hayti, we receive later intelligence from that island, and also from San Domingo. The Dominicans were excited to the highest degree, in view of the recently developed designs of Spain, and a stirring proclamation had been issued, in which President Santana was denounced in unmeasured terms for his treachery to the Republic, and a call was made for the inauguration of a revolution to prevent the consummation of the scheme of Spanish aggrandizement. The news from Hayti is of little interest.

N. Y. Times, 2d inst.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that on Saturday last, "Mr. Adrian H. Muller sold, by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following 6 per cent. bonds of the State of North Carolina, interest payable January and July:—$25,000 at 54¼; $10,000 at 64¼; $15,000 at 63½. The above bonds are supposed to be a portion of those abstracted, or said to have been abstracted, from the Indian Trust Fund."

These bonds, even if certainly of those stolen, are just as good, in the hands of an innocent holder, as those which sell at the Stock Board at 82; for Treasurer Courts has been legally advised to pay the interest to the holders of the coupons, and has done so in every instance.

$5000 of North Carolina bonds were sold on Monday at the Stock Board at 80½, being from ½ to 1½ below sales previous to the above auction sale. It is surprising that that sale did not cause a greater depression in the price.

SPECIE.—The New York city banks have the unprecedented amount of about forty-seven millions of dollars in specie in their vaults.

Watching for a "Re-action."—The Alexandria Gazette quotes a report from the Norfolk Argus that "Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, is satisfied that a 're-action' has taken place in that State, and has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ordering another election of delegates to a Convention," and adds: "The country is likely to be in a beautiful condition, if this watching for 're-action' is to be inaugurated."

This is news to people in North Carolina. No paper of Gov. Ellis's party in the State has mentioned it, and we do not believe there is any foundation for it.

A FORCIBLE COMPARISON.—The Baltimore American likens secession to a supposed separating of the Siamese twins.

"If one of the Siamese brothers, disgusted with his life-long contact with the other, rudely tears himself away, snapping asunder a bond that God and nature intended to be perpetual, he inflicts upon himself the same precise injury that he inflicts upon his fellow. Each spouting artery, each quivering muscle, each wounded nerve that he tears in the lacerated side of his discarded companion, has an exact counterpart in his own equally lacerated side. He commits fratricide and suicide at once.

A LARGE AND NOVEL OPERATION.—The great dry goods house of Deforest, Armstrong & Co., of New York, having failed, adopted a novel mode of selling off the stock of goods. Instead of an suction, they invited sealed proposals for the whole stock; and Messrs. Bliss and Wheelock became the purchasers at 62½ per cent. of the cost price; terms cash. The cost of the stock was about $485,000. The amount realized about $270,000. The next bid was 56½ per cent. It is considered a good sale, the stock having been more or less culled, and goods greatly depreciated.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. T. Gilmore, Mr. JAMES MOORE, of Orange County, to Miss MOLLIE C., eldest daughter of Wm. White, Esq., of Chatham county.

In Alamance county, on the 24th of March, by Chesley Moore, Esq., Mr. J. NEWLIN, of Alamance, to Miss EMMA J. FARLOW, of Randolph.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the morning of the 3rd inst., MARGARET M., wife of John H. Hall, aged 55 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

Wilmington Papers please copy.

At Alfordsville, Robeson Co., on the 16th ult., JACOB ALFORD, Esq., a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church of Ashpole, in the 72d year of his age.

In Bladen county, of typhoid fever, on the 9th ult., Mrs. ELIZA M. KELLY, consort of Archibald Kelly, in the 47th year of her age.

In Richmond county, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. JOHN McDONALD, a native of the Parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Mr. McDonald was in early life a soldier of George III, and served for many years with his regiment in Ireland, from which place he emigrated to this country, while yet a very young man. He maintained the character of a follower of Christ and died in peace. He was among the last survivors of that hardy band of native Caledonians, who have impressed the distinguishing characteristics of the land of Knox upon N. Carolina and her institutions, both civil and ecclesiastical.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Hon. John J. Crittenden addressed the Kentucky Legislature, by invitation, on the 26th ult. We annex the concluding and larger portion of his speech. Let every one read, and heed the voice of the noble old Patriot:—

What is the policy for the General government to pursue? Now, Mr. President, without undertaking to say what the exact policy—under circumstances so singular as the present hour presents us with—I will only undertake to say that they ought not to pursue a course of forcible coercion. Not the policy of coercion, I say. Our object and desire is to bring them back, into terms of former Union and fellowship. That is the object of our private affections, as well as of our public policy. To attempt by coercion—by arms—to force them back in the Union at the point of the bayonet—to shed their blood—is no way to win their affections. Let them go on in peace with their experiment. This government is not bound to patronize revolution against itself—therefore, I say, let its policy be the policy of forbearance and of peace. Let them make this experiment under all the advantages that peaces can give them.

We all hope, for their own good and their own welfare, that their experiment will fail of success—that when the increased expenses of a government formed of a few States and the thousand inconveniences that attend its disruption from the great body to which it belonged—like tearing off an arm from the human system—when they have come to experience all the pains and inconveniences—all the troubles and all the pests that attend, and must inevitably attend, this extraordinary movement—they will begin to look back to the great mansion of their tribe—the grand Union of this great Republic—they will wish to return to their brethren, no longer to try these hazardous experiments of making governments separate from this Government. These are truly hazardous experiments. I think they will fail. I hope so only because that will have the effect of restoring our lost brethren to us. I am, therefore, for the peace policy. Give them an opportunity of making the experiment. Do not excite them by war or bloodshed. They have been sufficiently misled by other causes. Add to those causes the irritation that the sight of blood will necessarily create, and we can have no possible hope of reconciliation—them to us or us to them.

Let us rather trust to peace. Let us trust to their experience—the inconvenience of their errors. They will come back. We will invite them back—not receive them as offenders or as criminals; we will receive them as brethren who have fallen into error—who have been deluded, but who, discovering their errors, manfully returned to us, who magnanimously receive them and rejoice over them. I want the General Government to pursue this policy of peace and forbearance. What shall the separate States do? Those slaveholding States still adhering to the Union ought to be more particularly forbearing.

But what shall old Kentucky do? Our affections are all clustered upon her. Her peace, her honor, her glory, her interest are ours. Her character is ours, and a proud heritage it is. I love her with all my heart. I am one of the oldest of her children. I have been one of the most favored of her children, and with heartfelt gratitude do I acknowledge it—with all my heart's devotion do I acknowledge it. I can never repay the obligations which I feel I owe to her. What shall Kentucky do—our country—our magnanimous old State—what shall she do in this great crisis—this trial of our nation's faith? Shall we follow the Secessionists—shall we join in the experimental Government of the South, or shall we adhere to the tried Government of the Union under which we live, under which our fathers have lived and died?

I call upon you to bear witness, as candid, truthful men—do you know of any wrong that the Government has ever done you? Can you name any instance of wrong suffered on account of your connection with the great Union of which you are a part? Kentucky herself came into existence under the Constitution—and under the Union that she still clings to. Under its protection she has grown from a handful of pioneers and a few hunters to the noble State that she now is—in every passage of her history maintaining her character for honor and fidelity—for devotion to truth, devotion to country—seeking at whatever distance, at whatever sacrifice, every battle field upon which the honor and the interest of her country were to be combatted for. This is old Kentucky. Fearing none—feeling herself in influence and power irresistible in the right cause, irresistible in defence of herself, she has gone on and prospered. Where is the man of Kentucky that fears that anybody will come here to take away our rights from us? Our self-possession and character are founded upon this conscious ability to defend ourselves—that there is none so bold as to attack us, we being in the right, they in the wrong.

Now what, I ask again, is Kentucky to do? This is a question upon which many of us, fellow-citizens, differ in opinion. I came not here to-day to reproach any one for his opinion. I came to argue the matter with my fellow-citizens and to present my views of the subject as one of the people of Kentucky. We should counsel together on such occasions. No man should be entirely given up to his opinion in such matters. He should listen with respect to the arguments of all. It is the good of the country that is at stake, and the opinions of all should be heard and determined upon calmly and dispassionately. If we differ, it is only about the means of advancing the interests of that country.

What will we gain by going off with this secession movement—this experimental government? Is it not a hazardous experiment? Can seven States well bear all the expense that must arise out of the maintenance of armies, navies, the expenses of a state of government like our own with like expenses? They must have a President. They will probably not give him a less salary than we give our President. They must have a Congress. They will not give their Congressmen less than we give ours. They must have all the retinue, all the different departments of government, and they will not place them, I think, at a less cost than we can. The army and the navy, the expense of which our legislators frequently complain of, without being able to diminish, that they must have also. How can these seven States defray the expenses? Is it our interest to join this experimental Government—to give up the grand heritage which we enjoy under the established Constitution made by the men most venerated by us, under which we have lived—a Government which has been thought throughout the world to be a masterpiece of human wisdom—shall we who have grown and flourished under it and regarded it as the most firmly established Government in the world if its principles are properly respected—shall we quit that and go into the secession ranks; fall into the footsteps of the revolutionary Government? It would not be wise. I can see nothing that we are to gain by it.

What will you gain? What is such a change to gain for any citizen? What evil is Kentucky to disburthen herself of? What is the danger that now threatens her? Does she escape it by this revolution? Are these States any stronger by going out of the Union? I see nothing that is to be gained. I see no remedy in dissolution of the Union. The Union, on the contrary, seems to me to be the shield and arm of our defence. Kentucky retains in the Union all her physical powers that she could possibly have in the new Confederacy—all her means of physical resistance are just equal in the Union to what they would be out of the Union. In addition to this she possesses claims by law and by the Constitution which all the world sees, knows, can read and understand. With these immunities and rights, with the laws and the Constitution, does she not have additional power? To the physical power she is able to carry the immunities and laws which form the charter She can appeal to our courts, to the Union, to the fellow-citizens of the Government and the Union. She is stronger in this attitude, is she not?

It is nothing but passion, it seems to me, that can have misled her so far. I will not go into the means by which the people are sometimes misled by leaders; I will not go into the causes that sometimes delude these leaders themselves, but that we have gained nothing, that we can gain nothing by going into it and sharing with it, seems to me to be evident.

Our true policy is to stand by that Union whose blessings we have so long experienced—so long enjoyed—to stand fast by until some great political necessity shall drive us from it. In the Union we know that we have found safety—there our fathers found safety—and these fathers constructed it for our safety. All experience has taught us that we have the best Government in the world. Abused and maladministered as it frequently is, is it not at last the best Government in the world? Is there any better? Where else does liberty appear as she does here? She appears somewhere in the little Republics of the old world, but so insignificant in their numbers as not to be noticed, and of course to be spared by the great despots and the great Emperors of Christendom. There she may be said to exist in her rustic simplicity—in tatters and rags. Here she exists in all her splendor, with a diadem on her head. Here is a great Republic that has avowed allegiance to her. She as a queen beckons to all the world, and signalizes a people that know how to govern themselves—a people that have entitled themselves to this liberty.

This has been the fruit of this Constitution and this Union, by which I advise you to stand firm. Stand true to it, I say, until some great political necessity drives you from that post. What are we now to do? A portion of our countrymen are speculating on distant consequences. They are resolving that we will quit our place of safety and go into an experiment—join the new revolutionary Government—and they say that Virginia and other States will follow. Then they say there will be no war, and then we will be in a better condition to reconstruct. This is all a fallacy, from beginning to end. Can we trust our speculation upon causes that are so dependent one upon another—upon contingencies that lie in the future? Can we come to distant conclusions of that sort? No. The safe way is to do that duty which is nearest to you. Do that first. You can see that. We have not the gift of prediction. The argument of speculation, founded upon distant contingencies, founded upon inferences and inferences from inferences as to what may follow from the complication of causes, that is least of all to be relied upon. There is no safe logic in it. Every man can see and understand the duty that is next to him, and should not attempt to confound his conviction by endeavoring to comprehend objects beyond his reach.

What is our nearest duty? You have been told to maintain the Constitution of the U. S. It has never done you wrong, never despoiled you of your property, never taken away a minute of your freedom or your liberty during your lifetime. Are you to abandon that upon a contingency; are you to go abroad for an experiment; is that the next and wisest step to be taken? Is it not the most immediate duty to stand fast in your fidelity to that tried Government until some necessity shall force you from it? When that necessity comes it will need no argument. Necessity requires no speculation—no argument. When that great political necessity comes which alone would justify us in sundering this glorious Union, it will speak for itself. It will speak for itself in language not to be misunderstood. We need not wrangle or debate or quarrel about it. It will tell all with its imperious tongue. It will wave us to obedience. Conform to it we must. Is that the case now? No! Why then be in a hurry to abandon this good Government which has sheltered us so long? Why commit ourselves to the cold and inclement skies of an untried country, an untried winter? Is that wise? Is that the prudence of a great nation? Excitement, animation and impetuosity may prompt us, and some may be lured by the very danger of the experiment, but that is not the part of wisdom—that is not the part of that wisdom that ought to govern you and to govern a community—that wisdom which is of a deliberate reflecting mind. You are to divest yourselves of these passions when you come to decide such a question. Let me ask you, was ever such a question submitted to a people before? Her eare thirty millions of people, constituting the greatest, the freest and the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. Is she to fall down in a day? Are we hastily to go off—to fly from all the greatness we have inherited and acquired, and madly, wildly seek in the wilderness an experimental government, and substitute it for the better one we now enjoy?

The moment we are divided, what are we? Before all the nations of the earth our greatness is given up. Is there any one of you, any whose heart swells with pride and love of country, that would not mourn over the slightest diminution of the greatness of his country's power? We experienced the haughtiness and superciliousness of a haughty nation's pride when we were but a feeble colony, I might say involved in revolution. Now your flag carries respect and fear and love over sea and land; it is everywhere hailed with the profoundest respect. When you are compelled to blow from its folds several of the stars that now adorn it—when this waning constellation shall show its diminished head—what will become of that respect, founded in fear as well as in love? What will become of that respect with which it was hailed under a peaceful Government? When you go abroad now, and when to the question as to what you are, you answer you are an American, you are treated instantly with more respect than even the proud Englishman. Of all names it is that by which a man would prefer to travel in Europe. It is your country's name that gives you this stamp, this great power. It is that great country whose name never fails to prove a shadow of protection over you.

Do you not believe now that foreign nations are triumphing in the division and dismemberment of this great Government? They feared its example; they feared its liberty; but now they look to you with a good government founded on liberty and on principles which may be to them a dangerous example—they look to you to cite you as an evidence that all popular government is a delusion. "Men are not capable of governing themselves," they say sneeringly, "and the people of the U. S. are showing it. They live in a country that reverses power. They had all sway and all dominion, yet you see by party controversy and the little exasperations that spring out of it, this great Government is in an instant exploded under the madness of party. In six months that proud empire, reaching to the skies—stretching its arms over the world has fallen to the ground. They are an evidence that man requires kings and despotisms." You, the proud nation, are now cited as an example of the impotency, the incapacity of mankind for self-government—to show that your boasted liberty is nothing but the inflation of fancies, having no power, no strength, no capacities. These are the consequences that will accrue from a dissolution of the Union.

Let us strive, then, to bring the seceders back and reform them. Here is a Government formed—all its laws and institutions perfect. The house is complete and furnished. Those who have left us have but to step in and take possession of the mansion of their fathers. By standing fast by the Union and showing the seceders that there is no probability that we will unite with them; and if the other loyal slaveholding States will show the same disapprobation of their course, will that not have the effect of checking the career of this revolution? Won't its tendency be to make them think of returning to their brethren who are endeavoring to persuade them back by tokens of love and affection? When they see we will not follow, won't they return to us?

That is our best policy, if we want to effect the reunion of the seceded States. It is not our policy to increase the evil by joining them. Will it be more difficult for them to come back alone than if six others joined them? Won't that put farther from us all hopes of a reunion? It seems to me that every view, every argument, is capable of demonstration, that the course of wisdom and policy for us is to stand by the Union. It is better for us for the future—better for the future of the country. By showing to our erring brethren of the South that we will not go with them; by showing them our fixed opinion that their experiment must prove a failure, and that they can expect nothing like encouragement from us, will that not have a tendency to bring them back? I think it will.

Upon an occasion not unlike the present, ten years ago, Mr. Clay stood near the spot which I now occupy. The circumstances of the times were then not altogether unlike what they are now. He stood here in 1850. In 1848 the storm was gathering as it has now gathered. Great apprehensions were entertained in the country that it would terminate in disunion. Mr. Clay went to Congress in 1849. He brought forward a series of compromises in 1850, and had them passed. That pacified the country and preserved the Union. In 1850 he came here and in this Legislature he delivered an address. The storm had then passed by, but he spoke to them with a prophet's fire, and with all a patriot's concern, of the character of the Constitution of their country and the value of the Union. He said: "I have been asked when would I consent to give up this Union? I answer never! never! never! and I warn you, my countrymen, now, if as things seem to tend, this country should be divided into a Union and a Disunion party, I here now, no matter who compose that party, declare myself a member of the Union party. Whether it be a Whig or a Democrat that belongs to the party of the Union, there I subscribe my name—there I unite my heart and hand with that party." How would he answer the question, What shall we do? Shall we quit this Union now and go off upon the experiment of our brethren of the South? What would he answer, who then answered as I have stated?

I say then it would be wisdom in us never to consider the question of dissolution. It is not a question to be debated; it is not a question to be settled upon politics or arguments. You know the fruit of that tree is good. Stand under it; feed upon its rich fruits as you have done, until you see a better one at a distance, or until some great necessity is upon us—until a necessity like that by which our parents were driven from Eden shall drive you from it. Then go; it will be time then, and that necessity will be your justification. There is another authority still more venerable than that of the illustrious man whom I have mentioned—I mean General Washington. Do you believe he was a wise man? What did he tell you of the value of this Union, and of your duty to maintain and uphold it—not merely argumentative devotion, ready to argue yourselves in or out of it on occasion, he told you to have an immovable attachment to the Union—never to think of abandoning it: stick to it; fight for it; fight in it; if your rights are disturbed maintain them, if that desperate extremity should come; but that desperate extremity is not to be apprehended. It may occur for a short time. Wrong and oppression may be practised for a short time. Bad rulers may oppress you as they have oppressed others. You may have a mischievous President and an ignorant and injurious Congress. All this may occur, but all this, in the wisdom of the Constitution, is swallowed up in the general good. That same Constitution which, in the infirmity of human nature, necessarily subjects you to these evils, gives you the power of redressing them at short intervals of time, and he who cannot, for the perpetual good, bear such evils for a short time, does not deserve to be a member of a good government. You have the opportunity of redeeming that government by frequent elections of a President and Congress. If you permit a repetition of a maladministration it is your fault. You have the remedy and it is your fault if you do not apply it.

Gentlemen, the Government is in a bad and dangerous condition. Whether it shall fall to pieces and become the scoff of the world, whether our ruins are all that shall remain to tell our story, is the question now to be determined. I believe in the people more than I do in Governments. I believe in the people more than I believe in Presidents, in Senators, or in Houses of Representatives. I do not say that to flatter multitudes. I say it because I believe in the intelligence of the people. I believe in the public virtue of the people, whatever may be said to the contrary. Though in many things many people act a little unworthily of the dignity of freemen, still, when I look at the majestic body of the people, I find that there is a wisdom, a generosity, and a public virtue, that will not allow this country to be trampled under foot or to go down to ruins. They will extend their hands from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, in fraternal sympathies. I do not believe they will fight upon any cause that yet exists. I believe they will not permit their rulers to maintain any petty platforms to destroy a great country. The Chicago platform, a thing no bigger than my hand, to be set up like an idol of old, and worshipped, and a great country like ours, with all its millions, sacrificed upon its altars—the people will not allow that to be done. They are not platform makers. Their country and their God is what they are for. They are our fellow-citizens, and they will save us. This may be a superstition, but I have it, and it comforts and solaces me. You are a portion of that great body, and will you do your part?

My friends, these remarks are desultory. I have not pretended to sketch the sad history of these events or to relate them in their detail. I have not attempted to discuss all the probable consequences of abandoning or standing by the Government of this Union. I have simple satisfied myself by saying that to join the new government would be nothing but a speculation. To stand fast where you are is to perform the duty which is nearest you, and within your clear conviction. That is the course I have recommended. What have you done? Are you not pledged to this course? What has old Kentucky's course been? You sent some years ago a piece of Kentucky marble to be wrought up into the structure of that magnificent monument of the Father of his Country—now unfinished in the city of Washington. That was your tribute to the patriotism and the great name of that unequalled man. What did you cause to be inscribed upon it? Let me remind you. Upon the stone is engraved these words: "Kentucky was the first State to enter the Union after the adoption of the present Constitution, and she will be the last to leave it." This is the testimony engraven by your order. It is engraven upon the marble. It stands a part of the great monument to the memory of Washington, where all the world may see it. While Washington is adored as the founder of the Union—the founder of the country—in that holy keeping is this monument of recorded rock in which you say you will be the last to leave the Union.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, when you have examined in every material point of view, in the view of every material interest, this question as to the policy and course Kentucky ought to pursue; when you have sounded them all; let me say that I think your judgment will find it satisfactory not to remove from the Union. But suppose you did not arrive at that satisfactory conclusion, is there not something in the stability which marks the manhood of old Kentucky? Here she stands upon her own native ground; here she stands by that flag under which she has often fought, and stands by that Union, that she has sworn to maintain,—Is there not a sentiment that you feel in your heart that however politicians may reason, policy ought to sway this matter? There is a great deal even in doing wrong when you do it in pursuance of a sense of fidelity and honor—a sense of patriotism. Which of you, if your child is to read the history of this period, if it be our sad fate that our country now is to perish, and he is left to read only the mournful history of its fall, how would you rather it would stand in that history—that Kentucky, in the tumult of this revolution was led away, led away from her colors and her Constitution, and joined in the sad experiment of a Southern Cotton State Republic? that she sundered herself from the parent Government, which was broken into fragments, and helped to form little Governments, which soon consumed each other? or that old Kentucky was left when the land had been swept by secession and revolution, and nothing was left of the Union? Kentucky alone was seen standing upon the field which revolution had conquered—standing alone, like a stalwart, unconquered old warrior, with the flag of his country in his hand, standing by the falling column—that the last scene of your ancestor should leave him sitting like Marius upon the ruins of Carthage, mourning the melancholy and disgraceful fall of his own once glorious country? Where would you rather your ancestor should be presented in history—as sliding off into revolution and secession, making the experiment of the new republic, or standing unconquered and alone, with the stars and stripes in his hand, or falling nobly and faithfully and devotedly with the Constitution of his country? I think there is not one of us that would not prefer our ancestor to take that course. I know that we sometimes would be willing that ancestors would pursue courses that we are unwilling to pursue ourselves. There is hardship, difficulty and danger about it that we would rather avoid, provided we can have, even through an ancestor, the hereditary glory of acting such a self sacrificing part as that.

Mr. Speaker, I have occupied much more of the time of this enlightened body than I intended. In conclusion, I will only repeat my acknowledgments for the great many honors you have conferred upon me. They will make my retirement honorable, peaceful and happy, and will revive recollections continually of your kindness and of that confidence which you placed in me. I have been a long time in the service of my country. Here, sir, was the earliest scene of my political life. Like you, and the youngest among you, I was once upon the floor of this house endeavoring to serve my country, as you are. For many long years, in one position or other, I have lived. I ought to retire. The time has come. I have wished for it. You have made the way to that retirement dignified and honorable. With all my heart I pray to that Providence which has been as it were a shield over our country so long, that you may be made the instruments of preserving it through all the great emergencies and the great perils through which it has now to pass, that by your fortitude and courage you will uphold the principles of your Government, by your wisdom and persuasive policy bring back to us the friends and the countrymen we have lost. We do not love them the less because we love our country more and would preserve the Union and the Constitution under which we live and hope to live. May your wisdom be so crowned with success that you will bring us out of these tribulations to peace and to the security for which we now struggle.

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100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and fig'd Challies; Plain and Figured Bareges; Crepe Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustre Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Seville Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crepe Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS, at GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION, 14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 10-itf

HOPS! HOPS!!

I have just received a lot of

FIVE FRESH HOPS,

which I will sell at retail.

April 4. MRS. M. BANKS. 1w

20 BOXES CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale by

April 4. MRS. M. BANKS. 1w

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

AND Plow CASTINGS of every Number and Style, just received and for sale by

April 4. W. H. CARVER. 10-3t

MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montgomery County, held at Troy on Wednesday the 3d of April, E. G. L. Barringer Esq. was called to the chair, and Jesse S. Spencer requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were introduced by S. H. Christian, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of our representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, in the last Congress of the United States, and hope he will consent to be a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to meet delegates from other counties of the district at Graham on the 27th inst., to nominate a candidate for the district.

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union and opposed to secession, and will support for a seat in Congress any fit man who may be nominated by said District Convention, who is a Union man, irrespective of his former party associations.

The following are the delegates appointed by the Chairman under the second resolution: Wm. Auman, Goodman Cornelison, A. C. Northcutt, Archibald Simmons, A. P. Leach, R. D. Kearns, Martin Hunsucker, David Allen, John Allen, S. H. Christian, J. C. Andrews, W. T. Bruton, William B. Ingram, C. W. Wooley, Martin McAuley, J. C. Roper, E. G. L. Barringer, D. C. McAuley, Wiburn Lassiter, Alexander Robinson, Pleasant Frasier, John Dunn, J. R. Haywood, Calvin Rush, Nevin Clark, Allen Jordan, Martin Rush, J. Luther, John Robinson, W. F. Brookshire, R. T. Steele, Dr. W. A. Simmons, J. T. Bruton, James Batten, L. D. Boyd, Charles Yarbrough, D. R. Pittman, John B. Sedberry, L. C. McInnis, Neill Gillis, Neill McAllum, D. D Deberry, Jesse S. Spencer, W. C. McRae, David Wright, Neill McInnis, John Chisholm, John W. Hogan, M. A. Munroe.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer, with the request that the Greensboro' Patriot, Raleigh Register and Standard copy.

E. G. L. BARRINGER, Chm'n.

JESSE S. SPENCER, Sec'y.

Independent Postage Stamps.—Several specimens of original postage stamps have been received at the New York Post Office from the Confederate States. They are authorised neither by the Confederate government, nor by any separate State; but are the contrivance either of local Postmasters, or (what is most probable) of waggish private individuals, who get up these novel stamps to show their sovereign independence of the United States. The latest sample received at the Post Office, and the handsomest and most pretentious of them, is from Florida. It is about the size of the United States stamp, made of thick buff-colored paper, and bears a border of stars, and the inscription "3 cents" very faintly printed in bronze. Whether the eccentric spelling of the word "cents" is intended to illustrate the absolute independence of the maker, or is an accidental mistake, we will not undertake to decide. It is a singular fact, however, that the country editor at whose office this neat little job was done, indulged in a long exultation over such a specimen of his typographical resources and skill, without once alluding to the "cents." This stamp had passed through the local Post Office, and received its ink mark, thus showing that the Post Master there regarded it as "all right." It was passed through to this city, but it is almost unnecessary to say that Post Master Taylor did not recognize the stamp, and that three cents were collected from the person who received the letter. It would seem, therefore, that these stamps, though valueless in fact, are worth three cents a-piece to persons using them, with the consent (which is indispensable) of the local Post Masters. To the credit of the South it must be said that the appearance of these anomalous stamps in New York is very rare, and that they are regarded as a practical joke at the expense of the person to whom the letter is addressed, rather than a deliberate attempt to defraud the U. S. Government.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Richmond Whig.—We have recently seen it stated, we believe on good authority, that the Richmond Whig is about to pass or has already passed under a new editorial conduct, and will become a secession journal. One of our city contemporaries, in referring to the rumor, states that steps have been already taken to fill the vacancy created by the alleged defection of the Whig from the Union cause. It says:

"The Unionists of the Legislature and Convention have promptly raised $20,000 to start a new Union journal there, with Mr. Ridgway at its head; and before the end of the week will doubtless have raised $10,000 more for it, (the sum required to give it a fair start,) and will also have secured it a subscription list paying $20,000 per annum. Subscriptions were made to it in Alexandria alone yesterday to the extent of $800 for the next year.

The Rhode Island Election.—We have glorious tidings from gallant Rhode Island. The election there, yesterday, has resulted in the rout of the Republican party, horse, foot, and dragoons. The Unionists and Democrats in earnest co-operation, with a moderate effort, have re-elected Gov. Sprague, by a handsome majority, secured the Legislature, and sent to Coventry the two late Republican members of Congress. This will do for a State which went for Lincoln and the Irrepressible Conflict, in November last only, by a majority of between four and five thousand! The details are yet to come in, but the fact of the victory being beyond dispute, we ask our Union friends, in all parts of the country, to thank God, and take courage.—*N. Y. Express, 4th.*

No less than 1,600 steamboats run upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estimated at $60,000,000.

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3-itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87llypd

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and re'iable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

The Wake County Union Men.—The Right Spirit.—At a meeting of the friends of Constitutional Union, held in Raleigh on last Tuesday night, B. F. Moore, Esq., Chairman, Hon. Sion H. Rogers offered the following resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That the true interests of our country demand of all its patriotic citizens, in the perilous crisis now impending, to disregard all former party associations and to unite wholly and cordially in the means best calculated to preserve the Union and protect their Constitutional rights.

Resolved, That we will support for Congress any man who may be the choice of the Constitutional Union party of this District without regard to his former political connections or opinions.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and was followed by Hon. Geo. E. Badger, both of whom made excellent speeches. Frequent applause testified the gratification of the very large crowd, the Court House being full.

At the conclusion of Mr. Badger's speech the resolutions were put and unanimously adopted.

Raleigh Banner.

Another Disunion Meeting.—We learn that the disunionists held a meeting here on last Wednesday night, at which speeches were made by Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. T. L. Clingman, and Hon. Larry O'Brian Branch. We learn that these gentlemen all took ground against the Union and the present federal government. These gentlemen are now salaried officers of the government they denounce and seek to destroy. What would be thought of G. W. Mordecai, Esq., President, and C. Dewey, Esq., Cashier, of the Bank of North Carolina, if, while holding their offices and drawing their salaries, they should trampoose the State making speeches against the Bank? What is to be thought of any officers of any government, company, or corporation, who, while drawing their pay from such government, company or corporation, are wielding all their powers against such government, company or corporation?

Does not common decency, to say nothing of that nice sense of honor which it is *presumed* salaried officials entertain, imperatively demand that an official shall cease to be dependent upon a government, company or corporation before he abuses it, or attempts to injure or destroy it? Let these Honorable gentlemen cease to suck the teat of federal pap before they kick the cow that supplies them with their milk. Sworn to support the Constitution, they strive to subvert the government; salaried officials of the government, they draw their pay and seek to overturn the government. We have indeed fallen on strange times, and strange officials have fallen on us likewise. Let these gentlemen resign their offices, and we may then have some respect for their arguments.

Raleigh Banner.

Not Particular which Congress he goes to.—Hon. Shelton F. Leake, of Virginia, has announced himself a candidate for re-election to what he terms "the Congress of the Northern Confederacy." He would have preferred running for a Southern Congress, but is willing to go to either. Mr. L. is an uncompromising fire-eater, and did all he could in the last Congress to fan the flames of sectional discord. How can such a man honestly take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, intending at the time he does so, to do every thing he can to destroy it?

Geensboro' Patriot.

Marshal for North Carolina.—George Little, Esq., of this City, has been appointed by President Lincoln Marshal for the District of North Carolina. Wesley Jones, Esq., the former Marshal, resigned.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Books are embalmed minds. Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE BY

S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.

Sept. 18. 52-itf

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVE just received in Store the following GOODS, which they are willing to sell on reasonable terms:

40 Bbls. SUGARS, assorted grades.
40 Bags COFFEE, Rio, Laguira and Java.
40 Bbls. FISH, Mullet and Mackerel.
30 Boxes Candles, Adaman'e, Sperm & Tallow.
20 do. Soaps.
10 do. Starch.
15 Hhds. prime new crop MOLASSES.
100 Seamless Sacks SALT.
750 Bags prime White CORN.
3000 lbs. North Carolina BACON.
150 bales Prime HAY.
250 bags No. 1 Peruvian GUANO.
200 casks LIME, in prime order.
100 kegs NAILS.
5 tons HOOP IRON.

In addition to our General Stock of

GROCERIES,

We have a good Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

Which we are selling at low prices.

Consignments of Country Produce received and returns promptly made.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 30. 9-3it

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

I HAVE received and am this day receiving a very desirable stock of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing all the New Styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Dusters, Lace Points and Shawls, Laces and Embroideries, Parasols, &c.

Together with a full line of

Staple Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY!

And in my Millinery Department may be found a very desirable Stock of all the latest styles of

Bonnets, Hats, and Children's Goods; French and American Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c.

All of the above Goods will be offered low for cash or on time to those who have heretofore been prompt. Call and see for yourself.

April 1, 1861. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr. 9-4w

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.

Jan'y 21. S. J. HINSDALE & CO. 89-itf

Four Days Later from Europe.—The America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 133,000 bales, including 26,000 to speculators and the same quantity to exporters—the market closing firm at an advance upon the previous week's prices. Stock in port 895,000, including 738,000 American. Flour quiet. Rosin dull at 4s 3d @ 4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine 31s.

Connecticut Election.—HARTFORD, Ct., April 5.—The Democrats have elected two Congressmen.

Brooklyn Election.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by the unexpected majority of 5,233 over his Republican competitor.

Rhode Island Election.—PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Republican candidates. Sprague has been re-elected Governor by a large majority. The Legislature is opposition. Sheffield and Simmons are elected to Congress over the late Republican members.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—On yesterday, the Convention adopted almost the resolutions of the majority report, as amended. An effort was made to substitute a resolution for immediate secession instead of the 6th resolution of the report, and it was defeated by a vote of 90 to 47.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—The Convention on yesterday ratified the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 149 to 29. It is believed several of those who voted in the negative will change their votes to-day, and reduce the minority to five or six.

From Washington.—WASHINGTON, April 5.—Reliable dispatches from Charleston, from a private source, state that it is believed that supplies have been received from Montgomery to Major Anderson's supplies immediately. Lieut. Talbot started last night with dispatches for Washington from Fort Sumter.

Major Anderson's Supplies Cut Off.—CHARLESTON, April 2.—Well-founded reports are current that Major Anderson's supplies will be cut off to-morrow. New mortar batteries were erected to-day under Major Ripley's direction on Mount Pleasant. All the batteries in the harbor are ready for active work. Troops from the Confederate States are directing their course to Pensacola in large numbers.

Vessel Fired Into.—CHARLESTON, April 4.—Yesterday afternoon, while the wind was blowing heavy from the Northeast, a schooner crossed the bar and was beating up the Channel abreast of the beach of Morris' Island, when she having attracted the attention of some of the sentinels of the batteries fired several blank cartridges to her for the purpose of bringing her to, which the Captain of the vessel paid no attention to, but kept on his course, when a shotted gun was discharged, the ball from which it is supposed struck her in the bulwarks, when she put about and proceeded down near the bar and anchored.

During the firing it is said that the schooner displayed the "United States ensign," but as her character and not her nationality was in question, she should immediately have come to and held intercourse with the commander on the Island, instead of acting in a manner that produced the impression that she intended to force a passage. Soon after the firing took place, a boat from Fort Sumter visited Morris' Island, sent by Major Anderson to make inquiry into the cause of the vessel having been shot at, and also to request permission for his boat to proceed to the schooner and it is reported that the boat did go to the suspicious vessel, but of this we have no certain information.

About six o'clock last evening the steamer Genl. Clinch, with Lieut. T. B. Huger, was sent from the City to look after the schooner and investigate her character, but after proceeding some distance down the Channel they were unable to discover anything of her, and supposed she had gone to sea.—*Charleston Courier.*

Disturbance at Fort Monroe.—NORFOLK, April 4.—It is reported that there was a disturbance to-day amongst the workmen at Fort Monroe. A Palmetto flag was raised under the walls outside, and the soldiers were dared to interfere.

The Policy of the Government.—It seems to be well understood that the Administration will very soon be prepared to disclose in detail the policy upon which it intends to conduct the Government. Republican leaders in the North complain that the party is suffering because of inaction on this point, but wisdom requires the maturest consideration before the decision of the question on which the destinies of the country hang, and the friends of the Administration may well be patient.

A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that national affairs, in his opinion, were rapidly approaching the culminating point, and the suspense would soon be over. He continues firm in the anticipation of an amicable adjustment.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

No Extra Session.—The President to-day informed several senators that there would be no extra session called at present.—*World.*

From Texas.—The Political Excitement.—The speeches of Governor Sam Houston and the Hon. Jack Hamilton at Austin, on the 21st, are reported in the Texas journals to

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1861.

THINGS AT CHARLESTON.—It will be seen that another vessel under the flag of the United States (on what errand is not known, but doubtless a merchant schooner) has been fired into at Charleston. And we learn from various sources that the feeling of impatience and indignation at the continued occupation of Fort Sumter is very great, and may soon be uncontrollable. All the State batteries are completed and in first rate order for an attack. They have been constructed under the direction of most competent officers lately in the U. S. Army, under whose command it would be no child's play to come in conflict with them. The authorities of South Carolina are fully conscious of this and the military portion of them are understood to be desirous to distinguish themselves by capturing Fort Sumter, instead of quietly occupying it after an evacuation.

The conduct of the present Administration in the matter would be beneath contempt if it were not criminal in exposing the two sections to the imminent dangers of bloodshed, civil war, and hopeless separation. It is manifest that Maj. Anderson cannot hold the place—that he cannot be reinforced or newly supplied with provisions and fuel. There is no possibility, with any force the government can command, to throw such supplies into Fort Sumter. What then should be done? Are Maj. Anderson and his small band to be left to inevitable destruction? Must hundreds and perhaps thousands of the gallant but misguided soldiers of the Southern Confederacy be killed and maimed, before his destruction can be effected? Must we have WAR?

It is now three weeks since the Administration either authorized or at least permitted the statement that Maj. Anderson was to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. This was either true or false. If true, why hazard the peace of the country by delay? If false, it should have been so stated. But instead of a straight-forward, manly course, either of peace or war, the Administration delays what all believe to be inevitable, as an alternative to the greatest of evils, and by that delay increases the irritation and excitement. If the following from the Charleston Courier of Thursday last be true, it shows the President in a most odious light:—

"A private dispatch was received here on Tuesday by one high in authority from one of the Commissioners at Washington, to the effect that no further supplies or reinforcements were to be attempted to Fort Sumter by the Government at Washington unless the Government here was first informed. It also stated that the President had not the courage to execute the order which has been decided upon in the Cabinet to remove the garrison. The President has now determined to throw the responsibility of evacuation upon Major Anderson, and make him the scape goat to satisfy the disappointment of the Black Republicans of the North."

Since the above was in type, the last mail has brought a mass of "sensation" news, which the reader will find in another column. It is manifestly of the humbug order, probably devised to frighten the Virginia Convention, which has commenced voting, and whose votes don't please the disunionists. A North Carolinian, who was in Washington on Friday, and in whose judgment we have great confidence, suggests that the vessels and troops about to be dispatched may be destined to the confines of Mexico and Central America.

There is one intensely stupid idea in the dispatches, as will be seen, viz: that the Administration desires to drive the Border States out of the Union for the purpose of bringing them and the Cotton States back!!

CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.—In the last Congress these States were represented by six Black Republicans. The elections last week have made a great change. Instead of *six*, the Republicans are to have two Representatives in the next Congress; while the opposition, without a Representative in the last Congress, are to have *four* in the next.

A friend remarks that this is the first instance in which he ever knew Democrats to be dissatisfied at the election of Democrats. Well, it is not often that we have been satisfied with such a result; but we are now. We see in it a union of Northern Democrats and Whigs, with even moderate Republicans, for the sake of the Union. We see in it Northern concession, Northern justice, Northern opposition to disunion and civil war. We wish this whole country to be united and prosperous, and therefore we rejoice that four Democrats, Constitutional union nominees, and only two Republicans, are elected in Connecticut and Rhode Island, instead of six Republicans and no Democrat.

Besides these happy results in Connecticut and Rhode Island, local elections in various parts of the North look well. The Journal of Commerce says that the "Western elections are surprisingly anti-Republican, and show a remarkable change in the vote since last fall. Cincinnati then gave its vote for Lincoln. Now the average Democratic majority is 4,000. Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus and Toledo, now Democratic, gave their votes for Lincoln, if we mistake not."

"Besides the election in St. Louis, Kansas city, and Jefferson city, those in Michigan have chiefly resulted favorably to the Democrats."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The New York papers of Thursday mention very active movements in Military and Naval circles there. In summing up these they add:

"Below the surface of the rumors that attribute these warlike preparations to the progress of domestic events, is somewhat well founded rumor that they have reference to the interference of Spain in Central America, and that a formidable military and naval force will be again dispatched there."

THE "SOUTHERN RIGHTS" PARTY.—This is the new name adopted by the men who for years past, as now, have claimed to be the peculiar defenders of the rights of the South, and who for years past, as now, have denounced as untrue to the South all who dared to hold or express opinions not in unison with theirs. We make no such denunciations as to any body of Southern men. We believe that our people of all parties are true to their own rights and interests, however mistaken and ruinous the policy some of them may advocate. But we may reply to the bitter revilings of the great body of political leaders and followers of the secession movement, and to their claim of exclusive guardianship of Southern institutions, (as the Baltimore American does,) that from the days of Andrew Jackson to those of their ex President they never supported a President of the United States [except Mr. Polk] who had not expressed as slavery sentiments as earnest and heartfelt as any ever uttered by the Black Republican President, Abraham Lincoln; and that the only Southern President Mr. Polk] they ever elected signed the Wilmot Proviso, which Proviso is the worst practical feature of the Chicago platform, and the greatest political crime which a Black Republican President has *threatened* to commit.

Incredible as, at first blush, it may seem, this statement is literally true, and can be proved so in every particular. The Presidents or candidates referred to are Martin Van Buren, Jas. K. Polk, Lewis Cass, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

Surely, this nation must be expiating some great sin, to be cursed with such a rule as that of these Black Republicans.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Who doubts that? For once we agree with the Journal. It has been indeed a great sin to have had such bad and corrupt men in office as were lately ejected.

But there is a deeper truth than even this in the Journal's conclusion. The nation has the sin of a deep seated and growing disregard of all moral obligations, as well as of the necessary restraints of government, both social, and civil.

GOV. ELLIS.—The State Journal says that Gov. Ellis returned home on Tuesday last, much improved in health.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—We hear a good deal of complaint of delay in the receipt of the Observer from various parts of the State. We think there is no lack of attention either in our own office or the Post office, and no labor is spared to secure expedition. Perhaps in some cases an additional direction, *via* some place, or, as we frequently do, the packing of bundles for offices on cross routes in that for their distributing office, may remedy the evil. If our subscribers or Postmasters at offices where these irregularities occur, will give us any information of the kind by which we can aid in preventing them, they will greatly oblige us.

OUR COLLECTING AGENTS.—We ought to have stated before this that Mr. C. C. McCrummen has been prevented by ill health from attending some of the Courts this Spring. His brother, Mr. Norman McCrummen, has been able to fill his place in some cases, but in others there has been no opportunity for settling to many who wait the regular visits of our agent. We shall not object to their using the mails.

Mr. W. H. Watkins of Stanly county is also fully authorized to give receipts for subscription or advertising payments for this office, old or new.

A CORRECTION.—Some person has started a report that we recently made an unkind allusion in the Observer to the late Walter R. Leak, of Wadesborough. This is an entire mistake. We have in no way alluded to that gentleman since his premature and lamented death. If we should have occasion to allude to him at all, it would be with the sincere respect and regard which we always entertained for him while living, and which he so deservedly commanded from the public as well as from ourselves.

CAUTION!—We are requested to advise the public to be on the look-out against certain persons supposed to be peddling goods without licence, and to whom (as unnaturalized foreigners) no licence can be legally granted.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR.—A friend in Columbus county writes to us that Mr. Absalom Powell, a member of the State Convention of 1835 from that county, is still living. He makes the 44th member of the body surviving, out of the whole number of 120.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Raleigh Standard is authorized to announce Henry W. Miller, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in that District, subject to the action of the Constitutional Union party. Mr. Miller has been called out by a number of the meetings of Union men, and we suppose will be the candidate in opposition to Mr. Branch.

See the proceedings of the Montgomery meeting.

THAT "GREAT REACTION."—As an encouraging sign of the "great reaction" in North Carolina of which the disunion papers tell us, we must not omit to state, that a meeting of the "State Rights" party was appointed to be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Thursday evening last, at which the Hon. Warren Winslow was engaged to speak. "The hour and the man came," but the audience didn't. We are informed by one who was present that only 20 or 30 persons were present and the meeting was adjourned till this evening.

We think there *is* a reaction, and that if it were put to vote again the majority against Convention would be many thousands, instead of a few hundreds. That a gentleman of Mr. Winslow's distinguished ability,—whose influence had secured him repeated elections to the Congress of the United States, and who, though a Democrat, received the votes of about 200 Whigs out of the whole number of 252 votes cast for him at the last election in this town,—that such a gentleman could not draw an audience is indeed a better sign than even we had hoped for.

AN "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—The Wilson (N. C.) Ledger has a long article headed "The Drifting of the Wreck," to which is appended the following double leaded note:—

"The Junior wishes it to be understood that the monarchical [monarchical] sentiment embodied in the above editorial is not endorsed by him."

To show our readers what sort of Democracy is preached to the Wilson and Edgecombe people by this organ of Democracy and Secession, we copy the closing paragraph, which called forth the above disclaimer of the Junior Editor:—

"But whither are we now drifting? We that remain on either portion of the wreck? To some kind of a centralized government we think. Monarchy, yes, a monarchy: a government with some permanency of office attached to the rulers, a government in which less rotation in office shall create a more tangible responsibility, a government not based upon the seven principles facetiously alluded to by John Randolph, the "five loaves and two small fishes," or, in the language of the younger Adams, the "cohesive attraction of public plunder," but a government with a permanent and responsible head, with a Constitution that can easily adapt itself to the exigencies of the times, and so long as it does exist remain inviolate. Are we to be deprived of any of our existing liberties? None; we shall have equal liberty, and greater security. With an Aristocracy? No more than we have always had—an Aristocracy of intellect and talent. All we advocate is permanent and responsible Government in which the people can have entire confidence."

[John C. Calhoun, and not "the younger Adams," was the author of the "cohesive power of the public plunder" truism.]

AT IT AGAIN.—In the Wilmington Herald of the 21st ult. there was a long communication abusing the Standard, the Patriot, and the Observer, and making this distinct charge:

"To carry out their policy, they circulated telegraphic dispatches, (on the eve of the election,) bearing the glad tidings that affairs had been amicably settled by the Peace Congress. It had the desired effect."

We disproved this.

In the Herald of the 1st inst. the writer abuses us to his heart's content, and gives a new version of the charge so flatly disproved. He now says:

"I did not charge that the 'dispatches' were published in the Observer newspaper or 'printed with its type.' No such charge was made. I did charge that the Observer, to carry out its policy, aided in *circulating* these 'dispatches.' It is very well known that on the day of election these 'dispatches' were posted up on the window of the *Observer office.*"

Without stopping to note the false statement of the original charge, or the forged quotation as from the Observer, we pronounce the new charge, as we did the old, *a deliberate lie.* The dispatch on the window [and published in that day's Observer] referring to the Peace Congress, and the *only* dispatch there, was the dispatch to the Wilmington Journal and *Herald*, as follows:

"RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Messrs. Bragg, Winslow, Clingman and Ruffin members of Congress now in Washington City: 'No plan of settlement agreed upon. In our opinion, none satisfactory to the South will be.'—*Wilmington Papers.*

As had been our custom when too busy to admit and answer the questions of the eager crowd which had thronged our office every morning since the beginning of the excitement, this dispatch was posted on the window and (as we said in reply to this writer when disproving his original lie,) printed in the Observer on the same (election) day, side by side with an editorial paragraph from the Raleigh Banner, stating the result of two votes in the House of Representatives as communicated by telegraph to gentlemen in Raleigh. Knowing nothing as to either, and one being a Union and the other a disunion statement, we gave both sides in full, as is our habit, crediting each statement to the paper from which it was taken, and leaving our readers to guess as to which was reliable. The statement in the Banner as to the House votes *was true*, as we had occasion afterwards to show. The *Herald's* paragraph may have been true, or it may have been false. We have no interest in that matter. The Herald can settle it with its friend whom it permits to slander us for *copying from it* a statement as to the doings of the Peace Congress. If that statement, in effect declaring the Peace Congress a failure and all hope at an end, made people believe that the Peace Congress was a success, and induced them to vote on the Union side and against the Herald's side, it can only have been because the people, seeing its source, took for granted that it was labelled, and the reverse of it true. We trust the Herald is grateful to its correspondent for bringing forth the evidence of so natural a conclusion.

This matter would have been noticed in the last Observer, but we did not hear till after our last, and then only by accident, that the Herald was again gratuitously circulating blackguardism and lies about us, after it had refused us the poor privilege of inserting a refutation even *as an advertisement.* Some simple-minded people may think the Herald's conduct discreditable; they forget that the Herald is, at least theoretically, an adherent to the "code of *honor*," and that the distinguishing characteristic of many followers of that code in modern days is a claim to circulate lies about those who are well known to be utterly opposed to dueling, and when after disproof a correction is asked, to refuse it, and to sneer at the religion and anti-dueling principles of those who were simple enough to suppose that a regard for truth and justice was one characteristic of an *honorable* man.

A GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The "Army and Navy Intelligence" in all the New York papers of Friday morning is a continuation of the details of most active movements at that point. And it is announced in all of them by the reporter (there seems to be but one, as the statements in each are identical in language &c.,) that "there is not the slightest doubt that, to-morrow or Sunday, a large force of army soldiers will leave for some unknown destination." The whole South is now bristling with bayonets, and the entrance to every harbor is guarded by batteries of most effective power.

The Washington despatches to the Herald, Times, World, Tribune, &c. furnish innumerable solutions of this point, and we annex the substance of the rumors telegraphed thence. Out of these grow the despatches to the Southern papers, also annexed.

The Times correspondent telegraphs:

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is evident here that the policy of the Administration is rapidly crystalizing. The power of the Government is to be tested, or rather the will of the people to sustain the laws and enforce unity. The Revenue laws are to be enforced in Louisiana, as in New York, if the Army and Navy at the command of the Government can do it.

I am confident that in less than a week every port of importance, south of Charleston, which has inland communication, will be blockaded. It is for this purpose that vessels of war are being fitted for sea. Suddenly, all our army officers that were quartered in this vicinity are missing, and the fact is ascertained that they have left under sealed orders, to be opened at sea. The distracted wives leak out this latter fact.

Capt. Meigs was detailed from the Capitol buildings Wednesday night, and ordered away with only twelve hours' notice. About thirty artificers were sent with him on secret service, not knowing their destination beyond New York. No visitors were admitted at the War Department to-day, except those connected with the service.

I have reason to believe that the Government is to be sustained in its efforts to perpetuate its authority by the sympathy of the Great Powers, whose representatives have decidedly, though unofficially, expressed a desire that the integrity of the Union shall be maintained. They dread the dissensions among themselves which our dissolution would be likely to engender, &c., &c., &c.,

Another telegraphs to the Times:

The unusual activity at the War and Navy Departments, and news of orders to the vessels at the Brooklyn and Boston Navy Yards, give rise to innumerable, and some very ridiculous, stories. The local papers have it that the Navy is ordered to Southern ports, and that a blockade is to be commenced at once. Another rumor has it that the vessels go to carry reinforcements to the Forts, including Sumter; and still another, that they are sent to resent the action of the Governor-General of Cuba. In reply to all this the Cabinet officers answer that everything will be amicably settled "in due time."

The World's Correspondent has it:—

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Lieut. Gilman regards a collision at Fort Pickens as imminent, and the administration is looking hourly for advices from that quarter. Private dispatches from the South contain decidedly warlike advices.

Considerable interest has characterized debates in all political circles to-day, consequent on speculations as to the squadron being rapidly fitted out at Boston and Brooklyn. Not a few maintain that it has been found necessary to resort at once to vigorous measures, and that Mr. Lincoln intends to collect the revenue in the seceded States, or to blockade the ports; while an equally large number, including those of most authoritative positions, assume that the fleet is to be concentrated near St. Domingo, to offset the contemplated visit of the English and French fleets. The more general opinion seems to be, that what are termed coercive measures are not connected with these sudden movements.

The opinion that the fleet is intended for St. Domingo is very much strengthened by the fact that A. B. Patterson, commercial agent at that point, has had several interviews with Secretary Seward, and impressed upon him the immense interests that the U. S. have in that island. The Minnesota goes to St. Domingo without doubt.

The southern commissioners do not credit the rumor that the administration intends to enforce the revenue laws. Commissioner Crawford has been informed by authority that the government intends no hostile demonstration against the South.

Commodore Stringham is to command the squadron.

The troops which lately arrived in New York, from Texas, have been ordered south to-day, but the exact place of their destination is unknown.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Washburne, of Maine, with other distinguished officials from northern States, had a long interview with the President to-day, and it is understood that they advised him to hold the southern fortifications, and urged that some speedy and definite policy be adopted.

The World itself says: "The most reliable opinion seems to be that the fleet is intended to be in readiness to counteract any possible movement of European powers to take an advantage of our troubles."

Coming South, the Baltimore American's Synopsis of the news is:—

"A sudden activity at the N. Y. Navy Yard, the preparation of several naval vessels for sea, and the transfer of a portion of the U. S. troops at Washington to New York, have given rise to a host of rumors, which attribute to the Administration an intention to develope an active policy, to reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens, to blockade the Southern ports and the mouth of the Mississippi, to despatch a fleet to St. Domingo, &c., &c. Of course all these surmises cannot be true, and perhaps not one of them is. If we were to hazard a guess on a matter so problematical, it would be that the probable concentration of English, French and Spanish squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico has rendered it necessary to replace the U. S. vessels recently withdrawn from before Vera Cruz by others."

With prodigious headings as to terrors on hand, the Petersburg Express ushers in its despatches:

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Our usually reliable informant states that the Administration intend concentrating all available force at Tortugas and Key West. An attempt will then be made to supply Fort Pickens, and if attacked, the troops will be taken over from Tortugas to repel the attack.

It has been determined to have war enough to cause the border States to secede and join the Southern Confederacy. The Lincolnites will then treat, but cannot now recognize the independence of the seven seceded States. [Whew!!!]

Another informant states that a part of the plan, (which has been under consideration since the 4th of March,) is to blockade the Mississippi, and retake Ship Island, and perhaps other stations.

Another, that a large amount of naval stores, including seven mounted howitzers, have been shipped hence by Express to Fort Hamilton. These look to land as well as sea operations.

It is now ascertained that nine Black Republican Governors certainly met here in secret conclave last night, but the result of their deliberations is unknown.

The agents of the New York bankers here telegraphed home to-day that a collision is inevitable.

The entire city is in a state of intense anxiety and excitement.

These reports, as well as others, are generally accepted here among those best informed as existing facts.

The general sentiment of the city is, that the long-expected crisis is at last at hand.

NEW YORK, April 5.—[First comes the statement as to England and France having agreed to have nothing to do with the South, and the Gov'ts determination to enforce the laws as copied above from the Times.] Next the government has chartered the Baltic and Ariel to carry troops under sealed orders. The Baltic will carry Barry's company of flying artillery and 90 men, and the Ariel seven or eight companies of infantry. The marines will sail Sunday.

The Powhatan goes to sea to-morrow morning, and will probably take three companies of troops. The impression at the Navy Yard is that Sumter and Pickens will be reinforced.

The Harriet Lane sailed to-day. A company of 100 men on Governor's Island has received marching orders, and others will speedily follow.

The N. Y. Express says that it is supposed in well informed quarters that Texas is the point where the troops are intended to be landed, and that they are sent out there at the request of Gov. Houston to repel the Indians.

RICHMOND, April 5.—I learn from a gentleman just from Mobile, that active preparations for war are progressing all through the Confederate States. The whole South is now bristling with bayonets, and the entrance to every harbor is guarded by batteries of most effective power.

My informant contradicts most emphatically the assertion ventillated so freely by sundry submissionists that Northern Alabama is for the miserable Union over which the stupid baboon from Illinois now presides.

The Confederate States have now stationed in Pensacola alone over 8,000 troops. The number can be increased to 25,000 in less than one week.

The Georgians now refuse to load with cotton, vessels bearing the late U. S. ensign. A vessel from Liverpool put into Savannah a day or two since for cotton, but could not get a bale. She left empty.

Yankee [U. S.] money is considered very obnoxious in Montgomery. They are selling half dollars at 24 and 26 cents. [!!!!]

Members of the Convention here consider the telegraphic messages from Washington and Charleston today, as gotten up solely to operate on them. Human vanity certainly knows no bounds.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Commercial Advertiser says that a committee of leading Virginia politicians have had an interview with Lincoln and the Secretary of State; and they were answered most positively, that he (Lincoln) contemplates no hostile movement, and will not attempt to collect the revenue, for the simple reason that Congress has withheld from him the power to do so.

The Wilmington Journal's despatch, besides some of the speculations above, has it:—

"The Administration preserves the most ominous silence, but usually correct authority says, that the fleet and army now in N. Y. harbor will rendezvous at Tortugas and Key West; then an attempt will be made to supply Fort Pickens, which will certainly be resisted; then the army and fleet near at hand will proceed to reinforce Fort Pickens, retake forts McRae and Barancas, and the navy yard. This will of course cause the secession of all the slave States. Congress will then confer powers to recognise the Southern Confederacy—make a treaty of amity and commerce, and then settle the question, without the horrors of a long war.

"Another authority says that naval and military forces in New York harbor are destined to defend the Rio Grande frontier from the Mexicans, and Northwestern frontier of Texas from the inroads of the Indians, as well as to prevent the supposed premeditated attempt by the Confederate States and Texas to secure to the former the Mexican States of Tamaulipas and New Leon, comprising an important portion of the Gulf coast."

The Washington City Star has this solution of the whole turmoil:—

"We have to say that it is well known to those here who see behind the curtain, that this supplemental United States gulf squadron (which *is* to be commanded by Commodore Stringham,) has been determined to be put in commission to meet the great increase of naval force in the gulf which England and France are about to send there, and to protect the interests of the United States so far as they may be complicated by Spain's admitted designs upon St. Domingo, which are probably at the bottom of the movements of England and France in that quarter.

On Sunday last, Mr. A. B. Patterson a bearer of dispatches from the U. S. commercial agent in St. Domingo, reached Washington, and was closeted with the Secretary of State for hours. The information brought concerning American interests in St Domingo has doubtless generated the haste to get Commodore Stringham's squadron ready for sea."

Fort Sumter and things at Charleston.—A Washington "special" telegraphs to the N. Y. Express that "the Pawnee sails from here on Saturday or Monday, probably for Fort Sumter, to take away Major Anderson.

The Charleston Mercury of the 5th inst., mentions active military movements there and great public curiosity and speculation. The curiosity grew more general upon the arrival of two officers of Maj. Anderson's command—Lieuts. Talbot and Snyder—with a flag of truce. They were received by the Governor and General Beauregard. Lieut. Talbot having been appointed by the Government at Washington Assistant Adjutant-General for Oregon, with orders to repair to that station at once, desired permission to leave the city. Leave was granted, with the understanding that no officer was to be permitted to join the garrison of Fort Sumter to supply his place; he left Charleston by the two o'clock train of the N. E. Railroad. Meantime, Lieut. Snyder had mentioned the facts of the firing into the unknown schooner, and informed the Governor that the vessel was a Boston schooner, loaded with ice, and bound for Savannah, and that she had put into this harbor on account of stress of weather. Lieut. Snyder then went back to the Fort.

During yesterday afternoon all kinds of rumors were rife. A vague impression had somehow got abroad that the long agony of suspense and inaction was to be speedily and abruptly ended; but how, or when, or by whose orders, nobody could tell. We have made diligent inquiry; and, (in the absence of official information, which, in a juncture like this, is seldom made public,) we deem the following facts reasonably certain:

That supplies of provisions and the mails, hitherto furnished regularly to Fort Sumter, are to be cut off to-day, and no further communication allowed between Maj. Anderson and the Gov't at Washington.

That the troops at all the State fortifications are now finally disposed, equipped and provided for, so as to be ready for action at a moment's warning.

That no attack of any kind will be made upon Fort Sumter until further orders, *unless* provoked by Maj. Anderson, or by an attempt of his government to aid the fortress.

That these measures are taken at the instance of the Government of the Confederate States, which has lost all confidence in the professions of the Lincoln Administration.

Another Report.—Whether it be true, as reported, that Gen. Beauregard yesterday informed Maj. Anderson that he must prepare to evacuate or be shelled within forty-eight hours, there can be no doubt that in Charleston the speedy commencement of hostilities is regarded as inevitable, and all have made up their minds to it.—*Wilmington Journal, 6th.*

The Mountain (N. C.) Eagle, one of whose Editors is a leading disunionist and State Senator [A. W. Burton] has the following, which may explain the delay of evacuation of Sumter:—

"A private letter to us, which is worth all the Telegraphic despatches, states that Sumter remains in "*statu quo.*" That Gen. Beauregard has refused to receive the Fort as a surrender to *South Carolina*, but that it must be given up to the *Southern Confederacy*, and the Officers surrender themselves as Prisoners of War—*otherwise* he will *take the Fort.*"

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The house and kitchen of Dr. John Kinyoun, at East Bend, Yadkin county, were accidentally burned on the night of the 27th ult., and six negroes perished in the flames, viz: a man belonging to Mrs. Stimson of Forsyth county, and two women and three children belonging to Dr. Kinyoun.

ANOTHER FIRE AT CHARLOTTE.—The barn of Mr. Thos. W. Dewey was burnt on Tuesday night, making the sixth incendiary fire in five days.

South Carolina Convention.—The final vote on the ratification of the Constitution of the Confederate States was as follows: Whole number 172; for ratification 146, against ratification 16, absent 10.

Massachusetts Legislature.—The committee on federal relations has reported a resolve favorable to a national convention.

The Late Judge McLean.—Judge McLean was a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1785, but removed at a very early age to the Western country. He went to Congress from the Cincinnati district in 1812, and was returned in 1814 by a unanimous vote from his constituents. In 1816 he became a Supreme Judge of Ohio; in 1822 he was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office by President Monroe, and in 1823 he became Postmaster General. In 1829 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by President Jackson, having previously declined the War and Navy Departments which were tendered to him. In this latter position, as is known, he continued until his death.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL'S LAST JOKE.—"We try to do justice to all," says the Journal.

Foreign Movements in the Gulf.—The reported intention of England and France to send a joint squadron of observation to the Gulf of Mexico is not confirmed by the later foreign advices, but still meets with a good deal of credence at Washington. It is also believed that the Spanish Government will disavow the action of the Governor-General of Cuba in seizing Dominica.

MARRIED,

At Lillore, Robeson County, N. C., on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. James Sinclair, Dr. W. D. McCALLUM to Miss MARY B. CAMPBELL.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, March 11th, in the 77th year of his age, Mr WILLIS WEST.

At State Line, Mississippi, 8th March, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. DUNCAN J. FAIRLIE, a native of N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 8.

BACON,	10½ a 13	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	12½ a 12¾	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11	OIL—Linseed	75 a 80
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 25 a 7 35	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 75 a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 6 60	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 95	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian, $65 a $70		WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island, $50		TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 60 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	1 20 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	60 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Sales of the week about 300 bales, mostly at our highest quotations for good.
Flour—Receipts light; firm and in demand at above prices.
Spirits Turpentine—Some few sales at a fraction over our figures. No other change to note.
Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 6, 1861.

Turpentine, yellow $2. Virgin 1 60. Hard $1. Spirits, straight, 33½, N. Y. bbls. 34½. Rosin 90 Tar 1 40. Corn 60. Hay 1 17½. Pea Nuts 1 20 to 1 27½. No other transactions. During week, last sales of Cotton at 12¾ for middling. Timber $5 to $10.

At New York, Cotton steady at 12¾ to 12¾ for middling uplands. Flour dull; Southern 5 45 to 5 75. Spirits steady at 34. Rosin firm at 1 30.

On Thursday Evening next the Commissioners will elect three Auctioneers.
April 8. 1t

Just Received!
AT HUSKE & ANDERSON'S,
A COMPLETE assortment of Men's, Boy's and Misses Hats for Spring and Summer wear. Call and see them at Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St.
Also, a great variety of Parasols,
at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.
A LARGE supply of BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, just received at
HUSKE & ANDERSON'S.
N. B. SHIRTS made to order of best material at short notice. H. & A.
April 8. 11tf

Last Call!
OUR stock of Clothing, &c., is entirely closed out. The STORE is for RENT, and FIXTURES contained therein, such as belong to us, for sale. Also 1 new SHOW CASE at New York cost.
THE ACCOUNTS and NOTES DUE, if not paid immediately, will be PLACED in OTHER HANDS. We can't afford to remain here to attend to collecting.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
April 5. 1t

NO HUMBUG.
At Cost for Cash Only!
AS I am determined to close up the Fancy Dry Goods business so as to make way for something more palatable to *myself*, viz: something to eat, I am determined to sell the remainder of my Stock at prices so low, that if it was not for the times and scarcity of the *yellow boys*, and the abundance of *exchange*, all *good, warm* and *generous* hearted souls would be ashamed to take the fine Collars and Sets, Muslins, Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and a host of all other Goods, at the price which I will offer them. Bear in mind that the Goods made last year are much better than the present manufacture, as the workmen were not alarmed at the state of the country then.
☞ All persons who are indebted to me I hope will not think hard of me if I employ an agent to collect. With some, I have asked so often for the small sum due that I have not the face again to approach them. J. C. POE.
April 8, 1861. 11-4t

Selling off at Cost to Close.
BUY YOUR EMBRIODERIES AT COST.
COLLARS, 25 cts., worth 75 cts.
CALICOES, 10 cts., worth 15 cts.
HOOP SKIRTS $1, worth $2.
FINE PRINTED JACONETS 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.
HOSIERY 15 cts. per pair, worth 30 cts.
NEEDLES 6 cts. a paper.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES 75 cts. a pair.
☞ Call soon and secure Bargains, at
J. N. PRIOR'S.
April 8. 1t

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, sale of LIQUORS at Auction, GIN, RUM, French & Peach BRANDY, Apple BRANDY, Catawba BRANDY, very fine, Port and Madeira WINE, Malaga WINE, Corn and Rye WHISKEY, Fine Scotch WHISKEY, Pure Spirits, fine SEGARS, Bottle Liquors and other articles.
F. N. ROBERTS.
April 8. 1t

Floor Oil Cloths, Hardware, &c.
AT AUCTION.
ON Tuesday Evening April 9th, at the Store of S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 8. 1t

VALUABLE PROPERTY
At Auction.
A HOUSE and LOT in Pittsboro', N. C., belonging to Mrs. C. O. Horne, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, on Thursday, the 16th day of May (Court week in Chatham.) The House is large and commodious, and is situated in the most desirable part of the village.
There will also be offered at the same time and place, a large and well constructed STORE HOUSE, located in the most business part of the town.
Terms, Six and Twelve months credit, with note and approved security. Persons wishing further information in regard to this property, previous to the sale, will apply to H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 5. 11*ts

NOTICE.
I FORWARN any person not to trade for a note made payable to M. B McCallum, for value received *or for Railroad Stock*, I do not recollect which. The note was given in 1859. I have paid the note and I hold receipts against the amount.
P. P. McRAE.
Robeson Co., N. C. April 1st, 1861. 11-1t

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
E. MURRAY & CO,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

1861!
SPRING STOCK!
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS;
Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Chemicals;
Pure Lead;
French Zinc;
Linseed Oil;
Lamp Oil, Train Oil;
White Potash, C. Lye;
Florence White and Liquid (for Porcelain Finish;)
Ext. Logwood, Ground Logwood;
Ground Fustic, Sulphuric Acid;
Demar, Copal, Leather, Japan, Mastic, and Coach Varnishes;
Distillers' and Cabinet Glues, Soda, Soaps;
French, English and American Chemicals;
Starch, Spices, Window Glass, Putty;
Inks, Colors, Dry and in Oil, Teas, Matches;
Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, for Medical use;
Kerosene Oil, Burning Fluid;
Paint, Whitewash, Varnish and Artist's Brushes;
Artist's Colors, Foil, Perfumery, &c., &c.
☞ The subscriber is now in receipt of a large and select Stock of articles in his line, to which he invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.
April 6. 11-itf

Fresh Congress Water,
FRESH CITRATE MAGNESIA, just received, for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 6. 11-itf

Surgical & Dental Instruments.
TRUSSES, Supporters, Braces, Syringes;
Medical Saddlebags, &c. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
April 6. 11-itf

Extracts for Flavoring,
YEAST POWDERS, GELATINE;
English Mustard, Salad Oil;
Black and Green Teas. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
April 6. 11itf

Great Bargains!
BY virtue of a deed of Trust, executed to me on the 23d ult., I offer for sale at COST, the entire
STOCK OF GOODS,
in the two Stores occupied by the late firm of Errant & Wilson, in the Town of Lumberton. The stock consists of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and Liquors.
Lumberton, April 1.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ERRANT & WILSON, by Note or Account, are hereby notified to immediately pay up, else the claims will be put in the Officers' hands. N. A. McLEAN, Trustee.
April 1. 11*3t

RUNAWAY
FROM the the subscriber, on the 25th day of Jan'y 1861, a Bound BOY named Lewis Woodle; he has changed his name since leaving, to Lewis Sutton. Said boy is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 130 pounds, dark brown hair, and is now or when last heard from in Richmond County.
I forewarn all persons trading with said Boy in any way whatever. I will give Five Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Lumberton, or in any Jail where I can get him.
ENOCH McNEIL.
March 28. 11*8tpd

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.
Charles E. Leete vs. Jacob G. Becton.
Attach

TREATMENT OF THE SECEDING STATES.

The intelligent Washington correspondent (just appointed Minister to Portugal) of that leading Republican journal, the Philadelphia American, holds the following language in his letter from Washington city, under date of the 24th ult.:

"The fact is not to be disguised that the Administration is powerless to enforce the laws in the Seceding States. An extra session of Congress to obtain authority for that purpose would only aggravate and intensify the crisis through which the country is now laboring like a giant in a morass. People may well begin to ask themselves, when the Government is in a great measure demoralized and after an experience of four months of active and energetic revolution in one section and almost passive speculation in the other, what is the remedy for this evil? If coercion be attempted the South would be compacted in twenty-four hours after the first gun was fired; and, even if there were abundant resources of men and money to carry out such a policy, it is not recommended by any inspiration of statesmanship, unless permanent separation of the Free and Slave States be desired. That would be the inevitable effect of an effort to compel submission on the part of the Cotton States. They might possibly be conquered, but they could never be subjugated.

"The Border States desire to adhere to the old Union, and will not sever the present ties, unless driven to that extremity by the pressure of stern events, or a supposed necessity of their condition as slaveholding communities. They have thus far patriotically resisted all the appeals, importunities, and appliances which have been so unfortunately successful elsewhere. They cannot be driven off but by an attempt to enforce the Federal authority in the States where it is now repudiated and renounced. Is it wise to try such an experiment, and thus precipitate civil war and its calamities? There are narrow and warped minds which regard every proposition to deal with imposing facts as they exist according to any other rule than that prescribed by a party platform, as surrendering principle, compromising dignity, and submitting to rebellion. This has been the temper of partizanship in all times. It cost England the American colonies, the Bourbons their throne in France, and has now expelled the last of that race, which learnt nothing and forgot nothing, from the throne of Italy. Let us profit by these lessons of experience.

"The Cotton States are determined to try a separate Government. Resistance to it here will unite and consolidate the South, and enable it to do what could not be done in a condition of peace—extort money by forced loans to carry on their Government. If left severely alone to work out this problem in their own way, no human power can prevent the destruction and disintegration of the Cotton Confederacy. Let them keep and maintain the forts and arsenals which are not needed for the protection of national commerce; let them pursue uninterruptedly the idea of a visionary national existence, with its necessary cost of standing armies, postal service, civil establishment, and the like, and in less than a single year the States individually and in their governmental capacity will be oppressed by fifty millions of debt, which would sink them lower than plummet ever sounded. The people have had no voice thus far. It was a struggle of life and death with the conspirators, and they obtained power by the most desperate means, in first setting up a provisional government, then transferring it into a permanent one, and finally voting the office-holders thus created into life estates. The day of oppressive taxation has to come, and when it does arrive, another and even a more remarkable revolution will begin, which no new conspiracy can arrest.

"If the Administration keeps its hands off and ignores the very existence of the Cotton States, the people who have been deceived and betrayed will soon rise up in their might to crush out the treason and seek a return to the Union, in which their prosperity and protection were so well secured. The time has come when the Administration should boldly proclaim its purpose, and declare before the world what relation it intends to hold to the States which have seceded. It is absurd, in the presence of existing facts, to insist upon the theories which cannot be practically applied. The Constitution does not recognise any mode of disunion, and yet after what has occurred, we cannot treat the seven Seceded States as if they were obeying its obligations. The Federal judiciary is paralyzed; conflicting revenue laws are in force; the machinery of the General Government is cast aside, and a different authority is set up. Yet there are men who gravely contend that results like these, which have been accomplished by a peaceable revolution, do not affect the position of the States which have seceded. Let them prove it practically, if they can. We have had enough of visionary ideas, and the country demands something else. One revolution has progressed in the South. It may be well to reflect that the seeds of another may be already planted in the North. If the depositories of political power are not equal to the exigency, the people may find a remedy for themselves. Action and decision are demanded."

Macaulay's History.—The publication of the fifth volume of Macaulay's History of England, edited by his sister, Lady TREVELYAN, is announced for the 15th instant. It comprises the events of the years 1698, 1699, 1700, and 1701, including the death of James II, and the memorable general election of 1701, and contains that portion of the continuation of the History of England which Lord Macaulay left fairly transcribed and revised for the press. It is given to the world precisely as it was left. Besides the revised manuscript, a few pages containing the first rough sketch of the last two months of William's reign are all that is left. From this Lady Trevelyan has, with some difficulty, deciphered the account of the death of William. No attempt has been made to join it on to the preceding part, or to supply the corrections which would have been made by the tasteful hand of the author.

Death of a Royal Lady.—Marie Louise Victoire, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, and mother of the present Queen of Great Britain, lied at her residence, near Windsor, on the 16th ult. She was the daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Saalfeld-Coburg, and was born August 17, 1786; was married to the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III, at Coburg, on the 29th of May, 1818, and at London on the 11th of July ensuing. She died of cancer, a disease which had long afflicted her, but which assumed an alarming character only a few days before her decease. She was a most excellent mother, and her example and care fostered the development of the many virtues which adorn the character of the reigning Queen.

Duval, the famous Austrian Librarian, was once consulted upon a subject of which he was not wholly the master, by one of whose ignorance he was well aware.

"I do not know," was his response.

"Do not know!" answered the intruder; the Emperor pays you for knowing."

"The Emperor pays me for what I *know*. If he paid me for what I do *not* know, the whole treasury of his kingdom would not suffice."

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C. — N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

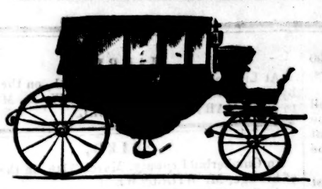
A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

A. A. McKETHAN



WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

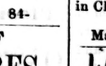
Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY



IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24; 1860. 39-tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping-rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THE Proprietor knows that his location gives him unrivalled facilities for procuring articles conducive to good living, and he will dispense them to his guests in the best style.

Every comfort usually to be had in a first class Hotel, will be furnished to his guests.

Stage office for Morganton, at this House.
" " " Charlotte, " " "
" " " Spartanburg, S. C., " " "
" " " Greenville, " " "
" " " Greenville, Tenn., Daily, "

Besides which, good hacks and careful and attentive Drivers can at all times be had to convey parties to any part of the splendid Mountain scenery of this region, such as the Black Mountain, the Swannanoa Gap, the Hickory Nut Gap and Falls, the Warm Springs, &c., any of which are within a short day's ride of Asheville.

Sept. 24, 1860. 58-1y

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.
McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

WILMINGTON
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!
Having secured the services of
JAMES McCORMICK,
Recently Principal Cutter for a New York establishment, and eminently qualified to manufacture all kinds of
Civic and Military Work,
We feel confident of giving the highest satisfaction.
Newly Imported Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
Together with all the
Seasonable Styles of N. Carolina Make.
Our extensive arrangements will enable us to work at as LOW FIGURES AS ANY NORTHERN HOUSE. The workmen employed have the highest reputation.
French & American Fashions received semi-monthly.
Our facilities are unequalled in every essential feature of the
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
MILITARY COMPANIES FURNISHED with the STATE ARMS BUTTON, at lower figures than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
Companies Uniformed at short notice.
All kinds of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS furnished to order at NEW YORK PRICES.
SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,
Our own celebrated manufacture and perfect cut, constantly on hand.
Gents' Under Wear of all kinds.
The French Yoke Shirts,
Collars, &c., in great variety.
Large assortment of
Trunks, Bags, Valises, &c.,
For Gentlemen and Ladies. Prices much below the market generally.
Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Youths' Clothing; prices low.
Clothing manufactured in the same building, rear of second story. Twenty to forty workmen constantly employed.
The patronage of the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country of North and South Carolina is respectfully solicited.
O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer of Clothing, Importer and Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c.
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
March 30. 9*3t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of B. R. Russell in the HOUSE and LOT situated on the South side of Bridge street, cornering on Bridge and Water Streets.

The House is in good repair.

☞Terms at sale. C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
March 4. 1*ts

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 28, 1861. 7-tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
Dec'r 21, 1860. G. W. SMITH.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,
Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.
Eldridge Stewart vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

JUDGMENT of condemnation in favor of Plaintiff for the effects and debts belonging to Israel Stewart in the hands of Eldridge Stewart, Garnishee, as confessed in his answer; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held 2d Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861. B. F. SHAW, Clk.
March 26. 7*6w

NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.
Randal Turlington, Agent for Willis Turlington, vs. Israel Stewart.—Attachment.

ORDERED by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant Israel Stewart to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the second Monday in June next.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court at Office in Summerville, 2d Monday in March A. D. 1861. 7*6w] B. F. SHAW, Clk.

The Southern Harmony, School Books, &c., further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

SCHOOL.

MISS ELIZA COOK will open a School for Girls on Monday next 25th inst. School room in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1861. 6-4w

Col. John A. Rowland
is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.
April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25. 8-tE

Fall Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
We are now receiving a very full supply of
Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
October 8, 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are receiving our stock of
Boots & Shoes
for Spring and Summer Trade, a variety of styles: which we offer at reduced prices, Retail or Wholesale.
—ALSO—
Sole Leather, different kinds; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; with Shoe Findings, all descriptions; Travelling and Packing Trunks, very cheap.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
March 21, 1861. 6-6w

GROCERIES.

15 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
23 Bbls. C. and extra C. SUGAR.
15 Bags prime Rio COFFEE.
100 Seamless Sacks SALT.
30 Boxes CHEESE.
In store and for sale by
W. C. TROY.
March 7. 2-1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, 5th house above the Protestant Church, Hay Mount.
Oct. 2. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.
July 17, 1860. 36tf

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14

If you want your Horses shod, call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP, on Maxwell street.

Call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP and get your WROUGHT IRON PLOUGHS.
Feb'y 4, 1861. 93-3m

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S, South-side Hay Street.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

Hopes and Fears,

BY the Author of "Heartsease," &c.
LAVINIA, by the Author of "Dr. Antonio," &c.
Pocket Diaries for 1861.
Dec'r 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Aug. 31.

Eclectic Magazine for March.
Feb'y 23. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
A NEW and beautiful assortment, just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist
Character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.

North Carolina Form Book,
A FURTHER supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

The New and complete North Carolina Form Book. A further supply just received.
March 9. E. J. HALE & SONS.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS W

ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols.; Abbott's Napoleon
Irving's complete Works, 21 vols;
" Life of Washington, 5 vols;
Prescott's Philip the 2d;
" Charles the 5th;
" Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Conquest of Mexico;
" " of Peru;
Bancroft's U. States, 8 vols;
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution;
Tytler's Universal History;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
Rollin's Ancient History;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Josephus' works;
Robertson's works;
Webster's Works;
Clay's " by Colton;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate;
Burke's works;
Dr Johnson's ditto;
Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson;
Addison's Works; Addison's Spectator;
Macaulay's Miscellanies; 1 and 6 vols;
Modern British Essayists;
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors;
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, by Wm Hamilton;
Chambers's Miscellany, 10 vols;
Statesman's Manual;
The Federalist;
Political Text Book, by McCluskey;
Constitutions of the States;
Marshall's Life of Washington;
The Life of Wm. Pinckney; American Biography;
Biography of Distinguished Women; by Mrs Hale;
Encyclopœdia Americana;
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
Lockhart's Life of Scott;
Curran and his Cotemporaries, by Chas Phillips;
Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols
" " " in 24 vols
" " " in 27 vols;
Cooper's Sea Tales;
Dickens' Works;
Marryatt's Novels;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
Hannah More's works;
Dick's works;
Plutarch's Lives;
Dryden's Works;
Sterne's works;
The Doctor, by Southey;
Crabb's Synonymes;
Percy Anecdotes;
Chronicles of the Bastile, illustrated;
The Scottish Gael;
Gazetteer of the U. States;
Major Jack Downing's 30 years out of the Senate;
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa;
Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;
Five Years in China, by Dr. Chas. Taylor;
The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W. H. Russell;
My Diary in India, by ditto;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa;
Nott & Gliddon's Indigenous Races of the Earth;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World; by Dale Owen;
Standard Poetical Works in various bindings, among which are:
Hemans, Scott, Pope, Byron, Burns, Moore, Bailey, Halleck, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, &c., &c.
Shakspeare's, Massinger & Ford's and Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works;
Mrs Cowden Clark's complete Concordance to Shakspeare;
The Dramatic Works of Jas Sheridan Knowles;
Smith's Rejected Addresses;
The Book of Scottish Ballads;
Ballads by W H Ainsworth;
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England;
Female Poets of Great Britain;
Poets of the xixth century;
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 22.

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Style Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 30 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 7-

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this.

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, who have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior TURN AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.
Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

NOTICE.

ON Thursday 25th April next, at the Town of Lillington, we the undersigned Commissioners, by virtue of authority from the County Court of Harnett, will proceed to sell the lots in said Town. Terms 3, 6, 9 and 12 months credit.

C. C. BARBEE,
A. S. McNEILL,
JNO. McCORMICK,
J. P. HODGES,
J. S. HARRINGTON. Com.
March 15, 1861.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the late residence of Dr. Charles Chalmers, dec'd, in Carbonton, Moore county, on the 30th day of April ensuing, **490 Acres of Land**, lying on Deep River, and including the mansion of the late Dr. Chalmers and other buildings, and also 200 acres on the South side of Deep River, deeded to Charles Chalmers by Robert Marsh, 10 acres deeded by A. W. Jones to Charles Chalmers, and other tracts belonging to the estate of said Charles Chalmers, dec'd.

Terms 12 months, Bond and Security.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 20, 1861. 7-

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made by his Honor R. M. Saunders, at Spring term of Moore Superior Court, we hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held, for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next. All persons having business to transact in said Court are hereby notified to attend. The parties are notified that unless they show they have used due diligence to get their causes ready for trial, they will be required to pay the cost for the Term

GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.
5-*3MM
March 12.

Starkie on Evidence, Vol. 1 New Edition, with Notes and References, by Sharswood.
July 10. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Harper's Magazine for April.
March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.